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Wage Incentives Increase; Tri-Power Allied Parley; U. S. to Boost Oil Imports

The World's Day—September 21, 1943

New England: Wage Incentives Show Increase

Wage incentive plans show increase in New England, providing a major method of raising war production and giving workers more pay, it was reported at the Regional War Labor Board. [Page 2.]

Technically, week-end air service from Boston to London is here, and awaits only the end of the war for its fulfillment, Ralph S. Damon, vice-president and general manager of American Airlines, said today at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon. [Page 2.]

New Hampshire is within 12 per cent of its Third War Loan quota of $39,000,000, the State War Finance Committee reported today.

State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity announced at Lowell today that he would retire on Nov. 1. Mr. Garrity, a disabled veteran of World War I and former State Commander of the American Legion, has been Fire Marshal for 10 years.

In Europe: U. S.-British-Soviet Meeting Soon

Prime Minister Churchill announced that an American-British-Russian conference will take place "at an early date." He said it was "confidently hoped" that there would be a conference of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, and himself before the end of the year.

An Anglo-Soviet American permanent committee to co-ordinate the military and political activities of the war is recommended in an article in the Moscow publication, "War and the Working Class," the British Radio states.

Benito Mussolini has left Germany for Northern Italy "after a conversation with the Führer lasting several days," according to German broadcasts. It was stated that Mussolini is expected to announce the composition of his newly proclaimed government within the coming week.

Vatican City has not been entered by the Germans, according to an English-language broadcast by the Vatican Radio which was recorded by CBS. A patrol of German soldiers is on sentry duty before the piazza of St. Peter, but the border line has not been crossed, the broadcaster said.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, told British war workers that any attempt to isolate Russia after the war, as a barrier against Communism, would be a grave mistake, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London.

Washington: U. S. to Get More S. American Oil

Crude petroleum imports from South America are to be substantially increased next year to meet growing military and civilian needs of the United States, Senator Hugh A. Butler (R) of Nebraska, recently returned from a tour of 20 South American nations, reported to a Senate Agriculture subcommittee.

Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift, commander of the American Marines on Guadalcanal, has been nominated by President Roosevelt for the rank of lieutenant general.

Acute labor shortage areas are forbidden additional war contracts, if it is possible to meet military timetables elsewhere, under a rigid policy put into effect by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board.

National: Pacific Railway Votes for Strike

Pacific Electric Railway workers voted to walk off their jobs next Friday protesting because the wage increase from 87 cents to $1 hourly approved by the company several months ago has not been authorized by the Economic Stabilization Director. Passenger and freight facilities of the Railway serve more than 50 Southern California communities, handling 58 per cent of the war traffic in the district, according to transportation experts.

Three decorations, the Navy Cross, the Purple Heart, and the Gold Star, were presented to Lieut. Hugh Barr Miller of Tuscaloosa, Ala., by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a South Pacific Base. Lieutenant Miller saved two shipmates when his ship went down in the Battle of the Kula Gulf, killed five Japanese with their own grenades, and lived more than a month in Japanese territory until finally rescued.

Roosevelt's message to the American Legion national convention urged that nothing can help our enemies more than for us to relax our efforts in the prosecution of the war. [First Page, Second Section.]

Orient: Premier Tojo Plans Important Speech

Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo will make an important speech tomorrow to announce "drastic measures and changes within the home front to meet the present serious war situation," Berlin Radio said. The Japanese Cabinet was reported to have held an "extraordinary conference" lasting from 10 a. m. until 7 p. m. today, with only a half-hour interruption.

Boston Museum Acquires Its First Canvas by Titian

By Dorothy Adlow

For the great and noble Titian to join the family of artists represented in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is an occasion for celebration. The name of Titian is familiar enough, even to those who have never beheld an original work by him. At last we possess tangible proof of his mastery in "Portrait of a Gentleman with a Book." It was purchased from the collection of Frederick B. Platt of Long Island and traces back to an owner in Palermo.

Beyond that, little is known about the history of this portrait, which bears the signature of the Venetian master. George Harold Edgell has probed the picture in the circumspect manner which characterizes present-day analysis of works of art, and he is convinced not alone by physical evidence, but on stylistic grounds, that it is unmistakably a work of Titian, painted in his maturity.

In his 99 years Titian painted profusely, and lived grandly. He was the friend and favorite of king and emperors, popes and princes. Monarchs outbid each other to be-

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Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:44 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:01 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:42 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:02 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Presents a new daily series of

NATION-WIDE BROADCASTS

MONDAYS THROUGH FRIDAYS

6:30-6:45 P. M., E. W. T.

ON YOUR LOCAL MUTUAL NETWORK STATION

Step Planned To Speed Sale Of War Bonds

Though Bay State is at the $483,400,000 mark, leaders see no assurance of 'going over the top.'

Although Massachusetts is holding its own in its overall Third War Loan quota, there are as yet no concrete indications that sales of E bonds will reach the $102,000,000 mark necessary to meet the full quota, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee declared today.

The Committee and head of various bank organizations in the State are now considering a revolutionary sales step calculated to bring the bonds to the attention of any person in Massachusetts who is still holding back in the Third War Loan.

Meanwhile, the Committee announced that Massachusetts' purchases of War Bonds totaled $483,400,000, or 62 per cent of the State's quota of $783,000,000. Additional figures are to be disclosed tomorrow and by then, the Committee predicted, Massachusetts would be well up in percentage showing. So far only one State, Maryland, has gone over the top in the Third War Loan.

Bond Cavalcade

The Army Bond Cavalcade, which is in Winchester today, is bringing good sales results, the Committee reported, not only from a publicity and promotional manner, but also in direct sales to the crowds which are daily and nightly seeing this parade of a part of the country's military might.

In addition to these visual appeals, a vocal appeal was being made all day today by Kate Smith over the Columbia Broadcasting System, beginning at 8 o'clock this morning and extending through to 1 a. m. tomorrow. With today nominated as "CBS War Bond Day" by the Treasury, Miss Smith was breaking into every program radiocast by that network to deliver a War Bond Sales message. Telephones were set up in member station WEEI's studios so that local listeners could call up and register their desire to purchase bonds.

In a talk radiocast over Station WBZ yesterday, Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., disclosed the sale of an envelope addressed to her by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., for a $1,000 War Bond, in a radio appeal for support of the Third War Loan.

The bond was purchased by a westerner, Mrs. Patton said, after she had acceded to his expressed wish to buy a letterhead with the General's own handwriting in the left-hand corner as required by military regulations.

Gone 11 Months

"General Patton has been gone 11 months now and he writes me often," Mrs. Patton continued. "If he knew each precious envelope would buy a War Bond, I believe he'd write me every day."

"In less than two years, the peace-loving people of America have built an Army and a Navy second to none. We are fighting on every continent or on every ocean in the world, and the endless belt of our supply lines encircles the globe."

Japan has scrimped her people for years to prepare for mastery of the Pacific, she declared. Germany, bankrupt in the 1920's has

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Churchill: 'Second Front' Poised Now; American Troops Land on Sardinia; House Votes Postwar Collaboration

Fulbright resolution to help other countries keep just peace wins great victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—In a historic stand on foreign policy, the House overwhelmingly passed today the Fulbright resolution, placing Congress on record in favor of United States postwar collaboration with other nations to maintain a "just and lasting" peace.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Sponsors of the Fulbright resolution are planning to ask Congress to develop more detailed postwar plans for building the future peace machinery, it developed today.

Following the anticipated adoption of the resolution by the House, the supporters of "responsible participation" by the United States in the peace, Republican and Democratic alike, are prepared to ask the Congressional Foreign Affairs Committees to examine and report on a more specific outline of a United Nations organization to end aggression.

From the shape of the debate both yesterday and today, it was evident that members of the House were deeply influenced by the opinions they had heard in their home districts during the summer recess and were determined to take a lead in advancing the cause of international collaboration.

They also were concerned that the House itself and Congress as a whole should have an important part in laying the foundation of such a policy.

Strong Support

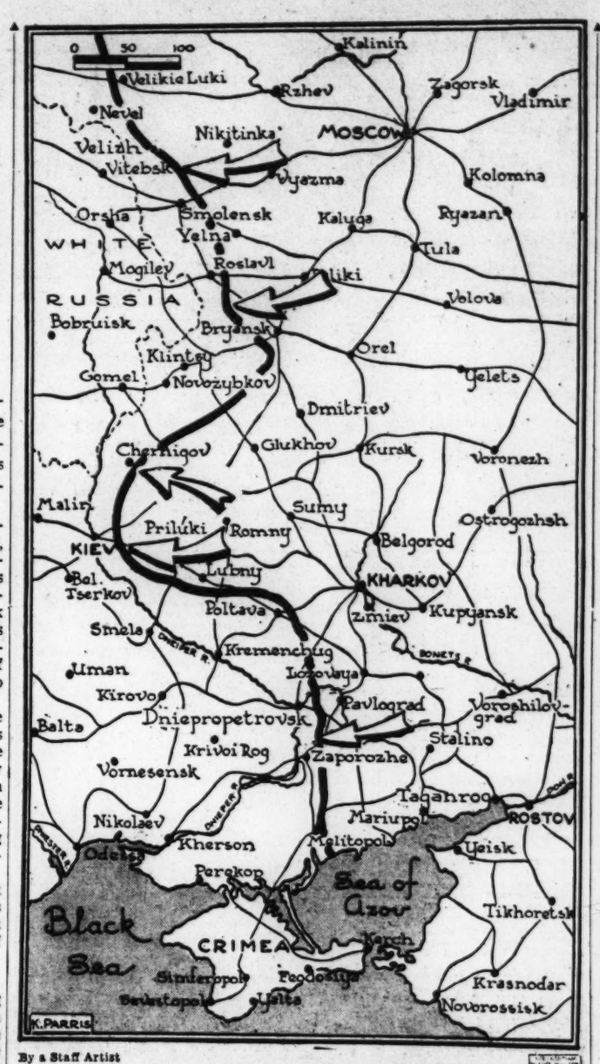
The debate illustrated the strong support which was available on both sides of the aisle for the declaration which would assure the Chief Executive that Congress would like to see him establish "appropriate international machinery with adequate power" to keep the peace.

Perhaps the best exposition of the resolution came from its author, Representative J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas. He stressed both its positive and protective features.

"This resolution," he said, "is not a grant of power to the Executive. It is simply an expression by our people through their representatives that we intend to participate sincerely in an effort to bring order into the world. If this resolution is adopted, the Executive can negotiate as to details with assurance that the people are willing to support any reasonable system of collective security. But, as the various components of the system are agreed upon by the different governments, they still must be approved by legislation in the nature of treaties or by joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"This is not a final acceptance now of any kind of agreements that may be evolved. Even if noth-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4



By a Staff Artist

Soviet Front Moves West

Chernigov, latest center to be recaptured by the Russians, may be seen to north of Kiev. Arrows show main points of Russian advance.

Eyewitness in Corsica: How the French Took It

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

The following story is by an official British Admiralty reporter accompanying the French naval forces on secret trips to Corsica. He was formerly correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor before joining the British Navy.

By Lieut. Harold Laycock

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 21—A fresh important strategic asset in the war against the Germans in Italy is promised to the Allies by the success in Corsica of the first independent French military operations since the fusion reorganization of the French armed forces under the single command of Gen. Henri Giraud.

A glance at the map shows what restoration of Corsica to the French will mean as a threat to enemy positions in Northern Italy, where the Germans are expected to make a stand as long as possible against American, British and Canadian troops now driving the Nazis steadily northward from the Gulf of Salerno.

The first French troops—a Commando formation—were rushed to help patriots in Corsica Sept. 7 by speedy warships of the French Mediterranean Fleet which have since been working a shuttle service of troops and matériel from North Africa to the Corsican Capital of Ajaccio.

Daring Operation

It is a daring operation that is in progress on the island now because the German garrison there is estimated to number 12,000. The garrison has been augmented by Nazis driven out of Sardinia by Italian forces there, and about 40,000 Italian troops in Corsica

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 17. Delayed. (AP)—A series of fast naval operations, reminiscent of the blockade-running, American Civil War days and executed in 20th century style by warships of the French Mediterranean Fleet, opened the gates of Corsica today.

High-speed destroyers assisted by submarines took part in the landing of French troops and material in this port tonight and on other occasions.

This Capital and main port of Corsica is a night and a day by sea from North Africa and within 200 miles of the strongly garrisoned areas of Occupied Europe.

The first visit was by submarine. The first surface voyage was by two of the world's fastest warships.

Destroyers Spotted

Though the destroyers were spotted by enemy reconnaissance aircraft, speeding in bright moonlight up the Sardinian coast, they were not attacked throughout the first operation.

Our arrival in Ajaccio harbor at midnight was welcomed with wild enthusiasm, but did not compare with the reception received by the destroyers on their first trip, Sept. 13.

"It was like a Mexican fiesta or the arrival of a stagecoach in some Midwestern cowpunchers' village," said Sublieut. Adrian N. Dewael, Royal Navy liaison officer.

"The jetty was jammed with people banging off revolvers into the air and yelling and dancing."

The demonstrations continued at the same pitch throughout the two hours the ships required to disembark their infantry personnel and unload their matériel.

On the present trip, the destroyers sailed in with a second contingent of troops and equipment.

12,000 Nazis on Island

We learned there were 12,000 Germans on the island, east of a line from Bastia to Bonafacio. With them was an Italian Fascist regiment.

The majority of the island's Italian garrison of about 40,000,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

French units fighting Germans on Corsica; Venice is bombed by Allied airmen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Although progress of General Clark's forces on the Italian Salerno front is necessarily slow at this stage, the Allied Command is making rapid strokes to secure full possession of the Mediterranean.

American forces have landed on Sardinia, from which Italian patriots had driven the occupying Nazi force over the week end. This announcement came from Prime Minister Churchill.

French Commando forces, sent from General Giraud's Headquarters in North Africa, landed on Corsica.

Allied airmen swooped down on Cos, largest of the Dodecanese island group, five miles off the Turkish coast, and occupied the airfield there.

Of these three quick moves, the most significant eventually may prove to be that at Cos, as a direct invitation to Turkey to enter the war. But events on Corsica provide one of the most romantic episodes of the war.

Corsica is within Metropolitan France. A French force fighting there makes the first appearance of armed resistance to the German conqueror within France itself. Preceded by a reconnaissance submarine, a number of France's latest superfast destroyers dashed by night into the harbor of Ajaccio, the island's Capital, landed troops and supplies, then raced off home.

The Germans are said to have two divisions on the island, some of the troops having landed there from Sardinia, only seven miles to the south, when driven away from there last week end. The Germans are being reinforced from Elba and the Italian mainland, 50 miles to the east, but the patriots of the island and their commando reinforcements are resourceful.

Possession of the airfields of Corsica and Sardinia will expose German defense lines along the Po and Northern Italy generally to the full force of Allied bomber squadrons.

On the Salerno front, where the Allies have occupied Eboli, 16 miles inland, General Clark faces a difficult situation.

Hills to the north and east of Salerno give the Germans a strong defensive position, which makes them difficult to dislodge. They have withdrawn the southern end of the line that had closed in Salerno so as to avoid entrapment by

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Prime Minister tells Commons mass invasion from west coming 'at right time.'

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that the second front will be thrown open "at the right time" and "a mass invasion of the Continent from the west will begin."

Calling the Mediterranean battlefield the "third front," the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that the second front "already exists potentially" and "already is rapidly gathering weight. . . . The second front exists and is a main preoccupation already with the enemy."

"It has not yet been thrown into play," he continued. "That time is coming.

"At what we and our American Allies judge to be the right time this front will be thrown open and a mass invasion of the Continent from the west will begin."

Critics Answered

Surveying the whole sweep of the war with serene confidence, he assured critics of the Allied operations in Italy with a declaration that not a moment of time was lost needlessly. But for the failure of Italian guards to do their assigned duty, he asserted, Mussolini would have been shot when Hitler's agents rescued him at Gran Sasso.

The Prime Minister, appearing before Commons in his first full-scale report on the course of the world-wide struggle since his historic conference with President Roosevelt at Quebec, spoke out sharply against those who accused the Allied leadership of bungling in Italy.

The date on which the Italian invasion originally had been planned, he told the House, was Sept. 15, but it was moved up to Sept. 9 "as the result of decisions taken before the fall of Mussolini, and what has taken place in any case would have happened in Italy at the earliest possible moment."

"The Italian surrender was a windfall," he said, "but it had nothing to do with the date of harvesting the orchard."

Lengthy Address

Mr. Churchill delivered one of the longest speeches of his career. He began at noon and broke off an hour and a quarter later for lunch, after which he resumed speaking.

He termed the Naples invasion the "most daring amphibious operation we have yet launched or which I think ever has been launched on a similar scale in the war."

He explained that the Allies could not have gone farther north unless they had dispensed with aid from shore-based aircraft—a fact which the Germans must have known.

Even in landing at Naples, he said, Allied forces were dependent "to an important extent" upon carrier-borne aircraft in which the Allies are becoming stronger and stronger.

The claim that Hitler was given 40 days to move in on Italy, the Prime Minister said firmly, "is as ill-founded in fact as it is wounding to those bereaved. The timing for our main attack in Italy was fixed without the slightest reference to the attitude of the Italian Government."

Mr. Churchill's calm description

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Partial text of Prime Minister Churchill's report to Parliament: First Page, Second Section.

Controversy Over Marshall Starts Political Pot Boiling

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no plot to "promote" Gen. George C. Marshall up and out of higher Allied war councils in order to clear the way for changing decisions already reached in those councils.

There has been sufficient difference of opinion in those councils in the past for any suggestion of change in the General's status to cause sincere apprehension in some military officials in Washington who know about those past controversies and who are afraid of what would happen to those decisions if the General's voice were removed.

This sincere apprehension has been seized on in political quarters as another opportunity to produce grist for the political mill.

This is the essence of the top Washington controversy of the moment which has sprung out of rumors that General Marshall is to be sent to Europe to command the Allied armies which some day will cross the Channel from Britain and land on the coast of France in the great and final drive towards Berlin.

No Clarification

The controversy has reached the point of heated charges which were made in veiled form last week, and came out into the open yesterday in Congress with the statement by Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois, that it was British influence which was trying to get General Marshall "kicked upstairs because he stands up for American rights."

There is no clarification yet as to the central question in the controversy: Has General Marshall been assigned to the field command in Europe for "the big push," and if so is he himself reluctant to change jobs?

But the general background is well known throughout Washington. As is inevitable in any coalition war, there have been differences of opinion in the combined joint chiefs of staff over

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Wacs' Tunics Go A. W. O. L.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The first Wacs assigned to secretarial duties in United States Army headquarters for this theater have arrived in England.

And are they blushing!

Their barracks bags—containing their smart tunics—became sidetracked, and couldn't be found in time for their first review after debarking.

They had to march in raincoats.

The girls will serve as secretaries, filing clerks and telephonists at the London headquarters which, until now, had been staffed mainly by men, with a few English girls added to the pay roll.

The latest group of Wacs to arrive was 299 strong—but 130 of them will join the first separate battalion which arrived two months ago for service with the United States 8th Air Force.

The barracks replacement center has been done in pink and gray for the American service women, whose commander here is first Lieut. Florence M. Clarke of Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Air Force girls know languages, too. Pfc. Minnie V. Dimarco of Garfield, N. J., is fluent in the Sicilian dialect and Private Mary Hermansky of Brooklyn speaks Slovak. Pfc. Gizella S. Swarthe of the Bronx, New York, and Private Margaret R. Vitzen of Barnesboro, Pa., both know Hungarian. Pfc. Gudruma Magnes of Glenbrook, Conn., who was born in Oslo, speaks Norwegian.

Swift Nazi Move Prevented Allied Occupation of Rome

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's disclosure in Parliament that German occupation of the landing fields near Rome prevented an air-borne American occupation of the Italian Capital checks with earlier reports that the Germans suspected the Italian surrender well ahead of time.

According to Washington sources, the original secret armistice terms provided that Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio concentrate his Italian troops around the airdrome.

The armistice was sealed and signed Sept. 3. But over that week end the Germans rushed in fresh troops, took over the airfields, and isolated Rome.

Accordingly, on the morning of Sept. 6 Premier Badoglio sent word to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that the Germans had moved in and he could not live up to the terms of the original agreement.

Faced with this dilemma, General Eisenhower, on his own initiative decided to go ahead and announce the armistice without further delay. Hence, President Roosevelt's remark at his press conference that the armistice was General Eisenhower's story.

General Eisenhower, in making his announcement, had no way of knowing whether Marshal Badoglio, by then a virtual prisoner of the Germans, would stand by his signature or, under Nazi pressure, call the whole thing off. When the Marshal nevertheless came through with his confirmation over the Rome Radio, there was considerable relief in Allied Headquarters.

In seeking to explain why the Germans acted so fast, it is worth pointing out that the Nazi High Command had doubtless long suspected, ever since Mussolini's ouster, that the Italians were preparing to pull out of the war and put the double cross on the swastika.

Furthermore, the Gestapo had long been active on its own in Italy and had its agents and informers in high places. It is barely conceivable that one of them confirmed the intentions of the Badoglio Government and supplied the Germans with the substance if not the text of the armistice agreement.

Week-End Trips to London Declared Postwar Fact

Technically, the time for week-ending by air from Boston to London is here, and awaits only the end of the war for its fulfillment, Ralph S. Damon, Vice-President and General Manager of American Airlines, told the members of the Advertising Club of Boston today at their regular weekly luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Damon has recently returned to his executive post with the air company after a leave of absence during which he headed the Republic Aviation Corporation, builders of the Thunderbolt P-47 fighter plane.

He predicted a Boston salesman of the future would say to his wife:

"I'm going to London, Stockholm, Moscow, Amsterdam, and Paris, and I will be home for the Smith party next Saturday night."

Boston is the largest city in the United States closest to Europe and it is, therefore, very logical that air lines which are contemplating trans-Atlantic operation by air in the postwar period should plan a North Atlantic route so that the departure point from the United States will be from Boston, Mr. Damon said.

A number of transoceanic routes have been applied for by his company and others, Mr. Damon added, stating his hope that favorable consideration of his company's plea by the Civil Aeronautics Board will give American the opportunity to serve the United States and Europe in this manner.

Must Revise Our Thinking

Mr. Damon pointed out several obstacles which may have to be overcome in American thinking before such a pattern of transoceanic air routes become possible.

"We shall have to change our thinking on air spaces above a nation," he said. "If commercial aviation is to succeed internationally, we shall have to provide among nations on some equitable basis, the right for commercial airplanes of one nation to have freedom for innocent passage in the air space over another nation's ground."

The United States should similarly provide for the right of one nations' airplanes to land and refuel en route to another nation's territory, Mr. Damon continued. Lastly, he said, we should provide on some equitable basis, outlets similar to those of shipping whereby the planes of one nation may take on and discharge commercial cargoes of passengers, mail, and cargo, at another nation's cities.

"If we do not do this, we shall be turning the clock backwards and become a Balkanized world," Mr. Damon declared. "Careful and rational thinking on the part of those formulating this country's postwar aviation policy will be of tremendous value to the air lines."

Favors One System

Along with Charles A. Rheinstrom, also a Vice-President of American Airlines, Mr. Damon yesterday told the special Civil Aeronautics Board hearing in New York that the Boston area would best be served by one integrated system than by competing lines seeking "to get the cream of the long-haul passengers." He stated that 95 per cent of all passengers from the Boston area can be served efficiently and completely by American Airlines.

Mr. Damon opposed the awarding by the C. A. B. of franchises to other air operators with the explanation that such action "would be in the nature of parallel and double track service, and we see in this no advantage of better service being accrued by the community.

He stated that American Airlines has already made application to the C. A. B. to serve 11 other New England communities as soon as equipment, personnel and route certificates are available to augment service.

Opposes New Franchises

Mr. Rheinstrom, who is in charge of traffic, testified that he did not believe additional franchises should be granted to other air operators since none of the applicants had shown that better service would result.

The amount of traffic on the New York-Boston air route would not justify additional service, Mr. Rheinstrom said, to that already provided by American Airlines. Additional service, he said, would not necessarily result in reduced fares because competition does not generally reduce fares over a route unless the newcomer operates over a shorter mileage.

Previous to the testimony of Mr. Damon and Mr. Rheinstrom, W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines, stated to the special C. A. B. Commissioners that his company had no desire to compete with local air lines conducting local service. He said his company was interested only in the part of local service which was linked with its transcontinental lines.

29 New Englanders Among Wounded Reported From Various Fronts of War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The names of 29 New Englanders are included in a list of 430 United States soldiers wounded in action in the North African, North American, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced yesterday.

Names listed in the North African area included casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

The New England residents and next of kin are:

North African Area (Including Sicily)

Connecticut

Checkanauskas, Staff Sergeant Victor J.—Mrs. Gertrude Checkanauskas, mother, New Britain.
McNary, Private Philip G.—Mrs. Edith McNary, mother, Hartford.
Pickhardt, Corp. Charles E.—William G. Pickhardt, father, Stamford.

Maine

Gage, Sergeant William A.—William F. Gage, father, Fort Kent.

Massachusetts

Handy, Sergeant Lawrence L.—Mrs. James S. Harvey, grandmother, Brockton.
Lewis, First Lieut. Edward G.—Mrs. Ann Louise Lewis, wife, Worcester.

Rhode Island

Bouler, Private Donald L.—Mrs. Catherine Bouler, mother, Providence.
Grieco, Technician Fifth Grade Domenic—Mrs. Celesta Grieco, mother, Providence.

Vermont

Benoit, Pfc. Charles O.—Mrs. Louise M. Benoit, mother, St. Albans.
Cassel, Pfc. James G.—Mrs. Mary T. Cassel, mother, Cuttingsville.
Fritz, Pfc. John—Mrs. Susie Fritz, mother, Wells.

North American Area

Massachusetts

Billinge, Sergeant Matthew E.—Elmer H. Billinge, father, West Newton.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Fauci, Private Anthony T.—Mrs. Pauline Fauci, mother, Stamford.
Nichols, Pfc. Terrance N.—Mrs. Lena Nichols, mother, Willimantic.
Peterson, Pfc. Donald I.—Mrs. Amelia B. Peterson, wife, Meriden.

Maine

Dumais, Sergeant Robert L.—Ludger L. Dumais, father, Lewiston.
Greer, Sergeant Richard K.—Mrs. Annie Crie, sister, Bangor.
Mascetta, Corp. Americo J.—Mrs. Laura Mascetta, mother, Millinocket.

Massachusetts

Desharnais, Private Leo J.—Mrs. Jeanette Desharnais, mother, Methuen.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Lysiak, Pfc. Lucian J.—Mrs. Lysiak, mother, New Britain.
Nargi, Private James V.—Mrs. Marino Nargi, mother, New Haven.
Sarafin, Private William F.—Stanley Sarafin, father, Glenville.

Maine

Breton, Corp. Alfred N.—Napoleon Breton, father, Augusta.

Massachusetts

Wheat, Technical Sergeant Clayton A.—Mrs. Marjorie Wheat, wife, Pittsfield.

New Hampshire

Boucher, Staff Sergeant Raymond H.—Mrs. Julia A. Boucher, mother, Lancaster.

Rhode Island

Aldrich, Corp. Richard—Henry E. Aldrich, father, Pawtucket.

Vermont

Allard, Corp. Arthur D.—Mrs. Lillie M. Allard, mother, Lyndon Corner.
Dunham, Pfc. Ralph E.—Mrs. Martha E. Dunham, mother, Chelsea.
Maynard, Corp. Edward A.—Mrs. Josephine Maynard, mother, Bennington.

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CLASSES START OCT. 4
Adult Groups Meet Once a Week
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Studio of English and Speech
881 BOYLSTON ST., COPLEY SQ., BOSTON

We must wake up!

Too many of us have an idea the war is as good as won—that there is no longer need for the intensive production of war materials.

The need today is greater than ever for increased production! Our Army and Navy must have all they need to press on to Victory. Lack costs lives. Let's realize that, and keep ourselves in high gear.

Spaulding & Riedel, Inc.
376 Boylston Street, Boston
KEN. 3870
Contributed to a better understanding of the war effort

Boston Edison Company says ... don't use frayed or worn electric cords. They are a hazard. They may cause short circuits.

Boston Edison Company

'Recruit While You Work'

By a Staff Photographer

That's State Guard Motto This Week

Supporting the State Guard recruiting drive this week, Second Lieut. Fred Dickey is one of the legions of home-front guardsmen who are wearing their uniforms while carrying on their civilian occupations. He is shown at his gasoline station on Boylston Street. Already 1,500 of the 5,000 quota of new members in all age brackets have been signed up, it was announced today, with efforts continuing to go "over the top" by "State Guard Day" on Saturday.

New England's Contributions To 'Fighting Engineers' Told

War Activities in New England

Details of New England's contributions in men and materials to the Army Corps of Engineers on the battle fronts was disclosed today by local headquarters of the "Fighting Engineers."

Of the 700,000 different items of equipment and supplies used in the landing and maintenance operations of the American Armed Forces in North Africa, 100,000 articles were those of the Engineers, it was pointed out, many coming from New England factories. Equipment included bridges, bulldozers, well-digging equipment, storage tanks, and railroad locomotives, built in factories here and elsewhere.

When the Tunisian campaign started, Army Engineers were faced with a huge problem: 1,200 miles of railroad with ruined bridges, warped steel rails, and gaping holes in road beds.

"At no time," a recent report states, "was the railroad's availability for hauling supplies more than three hours behind the most advanced troops. Some of the railway system began carrying freight almost from the moment it fell into Allied hands."

On the Alaskan front, a battalion of Engineers moved on to Adak Island, 260 miles east of Kiska, on Aug. 30, 1942; exactly 12 days later, the first Army planes landed on Adak. By partially damming a creek on the edge of the island and pushing heavy fill into the lagoon so formed, Engineer troops had ingeniously constructed a landing strip in this short time.

When Oran capitulated in November, 1942, it was related, there were only nine suitable airfields in the whole North African area. By May of this year, Army Engineers had a total of 27 airdromes in operation, said officers in New England Division headquarters here.

Soldiers' Rations

Extra gasoline coupons for soldiers going on furlough or three-day passes from Camp Edwards will be available at the Camp's Ration Board about Oct. 1, it was announced this week

Heretofore, soldiers going on leave had to obtain coupons for their extra five gallons at their local ration boards.

Under the new plan, a soldier going on leave will show his pass to the Camp Ration Office, where he will receive a voucher good for the extra gasoline.

Tires can now be recapped through the Post Exchange Warehouse, requiring only three or four days for the job, it was added.

Tires must be recapped when inspection reports recommend such action. Otherwise, new tire applications will not be accepted. This is necessary because of the rubber shortage, it was pointed out.

When a tire is to be recapped, it may be brought to the "PX" Warehouse after being inspected and removed from the wheel. Tires can be recapped without an application, it was added.

Field Conditions

Corporal Louis J. Grasso of East Boston learned a lot about trucks as a civilian, but on Guadalcanal he's found that "it's in the field where you really learn because you've got to make trucks run with a lot less equipment than you do back in the States."

As a mechanic for a Marine battery in a artillery outfit, he reports on a typical problem: "When we have a blown gasket, we can't just reach in a parts chest and pull out the gasket made exactly for the job. We've got to make a gasket. We've got spare parts but you can never tell when they aren't going to be able to get them, and so you've got to try and keep the trucks going without slapping in a new part every five minutes."

Naval Artist

Navy Lieut. Dwight Shepler of Boston, who painted pictures of two naval engagements in the Pacific, has arrived in Londonderry, North Ireland, to paint a series of pictures portraying the co-operation of the United States, British and Canadian navies in the Atlantic.

Coast Guard

Joining Coast Guard recruits from all over the nation, 19 youths from Massachusetts, mostly in the 17-year-old bracket, arrived yesterday for five-week "boot" training at Manhattan Beach, N. Y.

Half had come from the Boston area, and most had completed three or four years of high school. Many said they intend to make a career of the Coast Guard. Others stated they wish to learn a trade or occupation useful in civil life after the war. A score of specialized training schools are open to enlisted Guardsmen.

Also, enlisted men may be chosen for direct entrance to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, or to the preparatory school for pre-cadet training.

Draft Gap

Drafting and reclassification of men have been temporarily suspended at one of the two Haverhill selective service boards, according to Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

The board's functions had become suspended when the five members were dismissed for refusing to give occupational deferments to single men and childless husbands, and for thereby indicating that they would not draft fathers until all others had been called.

"No authority exists to have the suspended board's work done by another board, and we expect to have the new board appointed shortly," Colonel Smith told reporters.

N. E. Kiwanis To Celebrate Anniversary

Twenty-five years of Kiwanis Club activity in New England will be celebrated tomorrow, Thursday and Friday when the 25th annual convention and wartime conference of the New England District, Kiwanis International, will be held at the New Ocean House at Swampscott. The conference theme is "Maintaining the Attack."

After registration activities tomorrow afternoon, the convention will get underway in the evening when James Griffiths, M. P., who represents South Wales miners in the British House of Commons, is scheduled as the chief speaker. He will be introduced by Sir Anthony George, British Consul-General in Boston. Mr. Griffiths is visiting the United States at the invitation of the Workers Education Bureau of America.

On Thursday morning the Rev. Richard E. Evans, Director, National Observance of the Bill of Rights, and former pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee, Wis., and J. Hudson Huffard, International Kiwanis Trustee, will be the principal speakers. The Rev. Mr. Evans will speak on "This World and Ourselves," while Mr. Huffard's subject will be "Kiwanis and Civilian Morale."

At the Thursday luncheon, Dr. Harry Allen Overstreet, social philosopher and educator, will speak on "What Kind of a World Are We Trying to Shape?" In the afternoon talks are scheduled on Kiwanis activities and membership awards are to be made.

Governor Saltonstall will address the Kiwanis members at the Governor's dinner Thursday evening, as will Dr. John L. Davis of New York City, whose subject will be "Foolosophy, Facts and Fun."

The convention comes to a close on Friday when new officers will be elected and 1944 conference plans will be made. Speakers at the final session on Friday afternoon will include O. Sam Cummings, Past President, Kiwanis International, on "Keep America American," the Rev. Ernest F. McGregor, Past Kiwanis Governor, on "Swaddling Clothes," and James P. Gallagher, International Trustee, "The Way It Looks to Me."

Belmont Children Honor Mail Carrier

Daniel H. Atwater, a Belmont letter carrier, has had a delivery route in Belmont for six years. And that was long enough to enable him to endear himself to all neighborhood children as their friend and counsellor.

So when "Dan," as he was known to all, was ordered transferred to another route, the youngsters just got together and collected better than $60 from door to door. The fund was given to "Dan" yesterday and he declared he would invest it in War Bonds.

Thirteen Held in Lottery Case

Thirteen men who were arrested at Lynn and Salem last February by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for alleged conspiracy to transport lottery tickets in interstate commerce, and who pleaded not guilty to indictments containing those charges on July 20, today appeared in the U. S. District Court and made no change in their plea. An opportunity was offered to change their plea, but they did not avail themselves of it.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., ordered the men held in a total bail of $68,000 for trial later.

Charges in the indictments alleged participation in the so-called auto-check lottery, which was alleged to have a weekly "take" in excess of $31,000.

Michael J. O'Connor, of Lynn, a liquor dealer, was held in bail of $10,000. Daniel M. Gallagher, of Worcester, was held in bail of $3,000.

The following were held in bail of $5,000 each: James Dinneen, Samuel R. Barr, William H. Davis, and George Eagan, all of Lynn; James J. Murray, of West Lynn; John H. McShane, of Salem; Arthur J. McKenney, of Dover, N. H.; Smith S. Morrow, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Frank Rocheleau, of Pennacook, N. H.; Cornelius J. Gearin, of Norwalk, Conn.; and Joseph J. Jacobsky, of Portland, Maine.

Fishing Interests Discuss Plans For Federal Allocation of Catch

Federal allocation of fresh fish, rather than the time-honored auction system for selling the loads, which is considered in fishing circles as likely to be established in Boston and Gloucester, is being discussed at a meeting in New Bedford today, it was learned here.

A public hearing was called by the U. S. Office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries for the purpose of receiving recommendations from the fishing industry regarding Government allocation at that port. The meeting was under the direction of William C. Harrington, Area Co-ordinator, and was attended by a few men from Boston who operate fishing vessels out of New Bedford.

Boston and Gloucester fish interests are watching the meeting closely, as the same action may be necessary soon at each of these ports, fish authorities said today. Many smaller firms in the industry, who do not own any vessels, are finding it increasingly difficult to buy fish as the boat owners bid in their own cargoes.

Inasmuch as the Federal price ceilings prevent bids above the stated level, the boat-owners are insisting on, and getting, their own catches. In normal times, when the fish is auctioned, non-boat-owners merely bid high enough to get what fish they must have, it was pointed out.

Step to Speed War Loan Planned

Continued from Page 1

tapped her life blood to pay the price of world supremacy. Today, the enemy is scraping the bottom of the pot.

"How do you think he feels when he knows that for every ship he contrives to send to the bottom, two will slide down the ways? For every ship he shoots down, more will take off to attack him. For every man he kills, hundreds will arm to avenge him. Talk about the war of nerves.

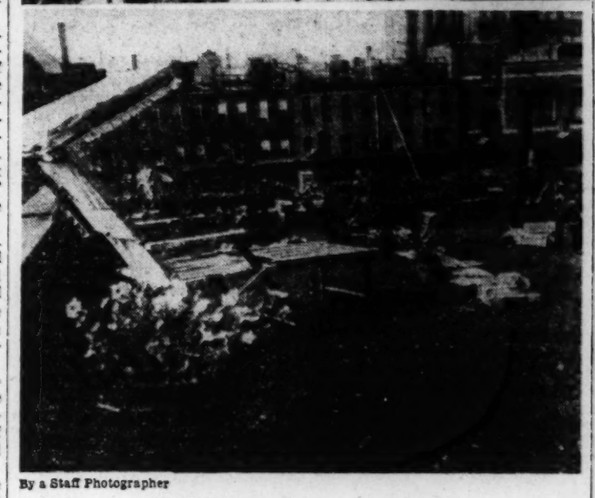
"War is an expensive and wasteful thing; but the least expensive and wasteful feature of all is to back our country and allies to the limit. The harder we fight, the sooner we will win."

Aircraft Instrument Teaching

Learning by the 'Dead-Weight' Method

In one of the New England Aircraft School's new laboratories at the Logan International Airport, East Boston, students are shown learning the "dead-weight" method of testing aircraft pressure instruments. New classes in the school began yesterday.

On Rooftops of Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Two Unusual City Gardens

At the top is Mrs. J. Harry Spaulding picking tomatoes from vines in her daughter's Victory Garden atop the roof of their Brookline apartment building. The Spaulding box-garden has yielded an impressive summer-long crop of vegetables. Below is a corner of the old-fashioned flower garden on another apartment roof in the Back Bay, planted and designed by Miss Minden Sewell.

Brookline Roof Top Proves Vegetables Like Pure Air

This may be the final roof-top garden story for the season, but when it was learned about the crop harvested by Miss Beatrice Spaulding of Brookline it was decided this was one more victory-garden story that had to be told.

Miss Spaulding—and a man friend who was as interested in the experiment as she was and could do the heavy part of the work—have raised lettuce, beets, turnips, spinach, summer squash, cucumbers, radishes, mustard, and Chinese cabbage in various sized boxes on the roof of the apartment house in which she lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Spaulding.

Pole beans and bush beans flourished, and at one time the tomato vines yielded 150 large red tomatoes for canning. The garden has made it unnecessary for the Spauldings to buy a single vegetable all summer—except corn.

Not Frosted Yet

The garden today was still flourishing despite the recent frosty nights. One box held a bush of glossy green peppers, another a tall okra plant, still another was overrunning with parsley, and there were several transplantings of lettuce and chard still in the growing stage.

Miss Spaulding, who is a secretary in the Home Economics Department at Simmons College, says this is her second year as a victory gardener. This year, through experience with fertilizers, soil depths, etc., she had far better success, but the size of the harvest her rooftop yielded surprised even her. "I didn't believe we'd be able to grow some of the things we have," she said.

A line of hose has been rigged up between the roof and the Spauldings' kitchen, which takes care of an otherwise impossible watering problem.

A Floral Roof Top

The Spaulding garden has been devoted almost wholly to vegetables. Another garden, of a different sort, came to attention, however, which shows what wartime stay-at-homes have been able to do to bring the beauties of nature into the middle of the city.

Miss Minden Sewell of Clearway Street in the Back Bay spent her vacation money on War Bonds and raised an old-fashioned garden on her apartment roof.

A disused chimney yielded enough bricks to make a trough all around the roof, and in this, filled with soil, were planted grass and flowers. Scarlet, white, and blue morning glories lent a patriotic note, and the other flowers included sunflowers, petunias, cosmos, nasturtiums, asters, mignonette, and larkspur.

Birds soon caught on to the idea and visited the Sewell garden all day. The other day there was even a humming bird in the morning glories.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Mediaeval Art will be discussed by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Mrs. Tanner will lecture on Chinese Pottery at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 5

Boost Is Given To Production By 'Incentives'

Incentive plans, practically the only way left for the well-paid war worker to get a pay increase and one of the few remaining ways to boost war production, are spreading in New England.

The essence of a wage incentive plan is the setting of a fair standard of production, and any increase in production above the standard to draw an increase in pay. If the standard, for instance, is 100 units an hour, then 10 more units would ordinarily mean 10 per cent more money for the employee.

Fifty incentive plans have been tentatively approved by the New England War Labor Board since the first of June, E. R. Livernash, senior economist and chairman of the wage incentive committee of the WLB, announced here today. Some 25 additional plans are being studied pending approval.

Increase Shown

A substantial increase in production is shown by the five companies reporting to date on how their plans are working out, Mr. Livernash added. Roughly he estimated the average increase at around 20 per cent.

While New England has been slow to pick up the plan, interest is developing. Other regions have generally been much keener, and some sections have been flooded with plans.

Adoption of the idea is being helped in this region by the New England War Production Board. A WPB labor-management committee has sent men into plants to help in the installation of incentive plans so as to encourage war production.

"We have approved a wide variety of plans," Mr. Livernash observed. "Some are over-all group plans based on factory output and covering all in the plant. There are quite a few of these. Some are individual plans, like piece rates, which may cover a large proportion of the employees. Others embrace small groups within the factory.

"The standard set for production, above which extra payment is made, must be fair. If too low, then the incentive payments are simply a concealed wage increase. A good incentive plan cannot be put in overnight.

"We have found no active opposition from organized labor. Prior to the war a number of labor unions objected to incentive plans as speed-ups and as likely to displace workers and so cause unemployment. Today the shortage of workers has eliminated the fear of unemployment. The demand for war production has also tended to make it easier for unions to accept, at least temporarily and as a patriotic move, this method of increasing war production. Some unions favor it as a war measure, and some are actively sponsoring incentive plans. Except for the very low paid workers, the incentive plan offers the major method still left open for employees in war industry to raise their pay.

"Before an incentive plan can be put into operation, it must be approved by the New England War Labor Board. Study has to be made to insure that the plan conforms to the wage stabilization regulations of the government directed against inflation.

Plans Reviewed

"Each plan is reviewed by a wage incentive committee, which includes a representative of industry, usually an industrial engineer, and a spokesman of labor. The problem is pretty technical.

"All approvals are tentative for a trial period of three months. Companies then report back so that we can have a checkup to see whether the plan is working out. The basic thing we look for is that a plan should not increase the unit labor cost. The plan should not be a hidden wage increase. The worker's increase in earnings cannot be greater than the increase in his production.

"Among the other things we look for is that the plan must be subject to control, so that it does not get out of hand, and that it must be adapted to the types of work concerned. The plans seem to be resulting in an advance in war production which is very much worth while."

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cooler

Boston and vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight and cooler Wednesday morning than today; gentle winds.

Maine: Cooler tonight and Wednesday morning with light frost tonight in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cooler tonight and continued cool Wednesday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight and cooler Wednesday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:51 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 6:32 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.

Rockefeller Barber Takes Maine Test

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine

After brushing up, literally and figuratively, for 45 years on such notables as Mark Hanna, John D. Rockefeller and others, Richard Laffin took the State barber's examination today.

The veteran former Winterport barber used as his model former State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Winterport to convince the examiners that he qualified under the law which requires a license for barbers in towns of 1,000 or more population. Heretofore his business was done in smaller communities, including Bar Harbor, summer resort.

Detroit Doesn't Plan Shift To Planes in Postwar Era

How to reconvert America's industrial war machine to peacetime production when hostilities cease is a major problem facing business. What the industrial metropolis of Detroit is thinking, planning, and doing to prepare for "R" day is the subject of three articles, of which this is the last.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The automobile capital of the world, that is, the peacetime automobile capital, which for two years or so has been making nothing but war goods, intends when the war is over going right back to being the automobile capital of the world.

Detroit's plans for the future do not contemplate: 1. Letting any other community or area seriously encroach upon its automobile-making domain. 2. Doing any encroaching itself, for example, in the aviation field.

That is one of the significant things about Detroit's postwar planning, that there is no place in those plans for the making of airplanes. There will be some aviation business, perhaps a bit more of it than there was before the war. But it will be only incidental to the automobile business. With one or two minor exceptions the manufacturers of automobiles, many of whom have in these past years been making airplanes or airplane parts will, it is learned here on good authority, put every ounce of effort and every cent of their money, when peace comes, to the job of reconverting to the manufacture of automobiles.

Auto Makers Realistic

There has been much talk about the tremendous demand for airplanes, passenger, transport, and freight, which will follow the war. The sky has been pictured dark with machines ranging from tiny family flivvers to monstrous transocean air liners. Think of all the pilots who will come back, uncontent to drive on one earthly level, these prognosticators say. Everybody will fly. Freight will go by air. Planes will land on roofs or in backyards or along highway strips.

Now there's no element of our American industry more sensitive to the popular demand for the dramatic and the spectacular, none more progressive, none quicker to adopt new styles and new methods, than the auto makers. But there's none more realistic. These people are in business for profit. They help make history, but they do it in a way which will keep their books out of the red. They do what they know as engineers and financiers, CAN be done.

Detroit, therefore, has not been bowled over with this aviation talk. No one denies that there will be, some time after the world has pulled itself together following the war, a very healthy, perhaps even a spectacular development in the aviation field.

But they know two very important things: 1. They, as automobile manufacturers, CAN make automobiles. They have the equipment, the designs, and what is important, the names and the distributing machinery. 2. The demand for airplanes will not be so sudden nor in such volume as to warrant abandonment of this established auto business in favor of it.

As a matter of fact, they point out here privately, the situation is likely to be quite the other way around, and Detroit has got to look to its automobile laurels. Rather than auto manufacturers going into the aviation business, it is pointed out, some in the aviation business are probably going to try to go into the automobile business.

They recall rumors and stories associated with such persons as Henry Kaiser, to the effect that some of these non-automotive industries plan to jump into the automobile-making pond after the war.

One reliable authority here said that he happened to know that a representative of a chamber of commerce in another distant community which has sprouted up into a boom town during the war as a result of expansion of its aviation business, is now traveling about looking for other lines of business, among them automobiles, which may be developed when the letdown comes.

One expert points out that before the war there were some 500-odd passenger transport planes operating in the United States. Even if after the war this business required five times as many planes, any one of a number of well established plane-building plants could make enough and more machines to keep this business well supplied.

The same is true to a perhaps lesser extent in the small passenger plane business. Present small plane productive capacity is several times what would be needed to supply an enormously stepped up demand after the war.

"Nothing but Automobiles"

It all adds up, the automobile people say with conviction, to a return to the making of automobiles and nothing but automobiles just as quickly as they can when the need for war goods ceases.

Of course there are exceptions to all this. One is in the helicopter field. It is expected that at least one automobile maker will try a hand at making these machines. Perhaps William B. Stout, Detroit inventor, who has done some plane manufacturing, and who is associated now with one of the large plane makers, will also go into the helicopter business here.

But as a whole the motor capital after the war isn't going to look so very much different than the pre-war motor capital. Executives may go to work by helicopter, but their chief jobs for some years to come will be to make machines that run only on the ground.

Bird Ventriloquist

The towhee or swamp robin is a bird ventriloquist.

Monitor Opens News Service On MBS Chain

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new daily radiocast of news reporting and analysis sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor and the Mutual Broadcasting System was dedicated to the task of presenting news "with complete honesty and objectivity," and reporting "the whole news, as it happens, without taint of prejudice or propaganda," by speakers at the opening program last night over a coast-to-coast network of Mutual stations.

The program will continue tonight and daily hereafter, Mondays through Fridays, from 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. E. W. T.

"Thorough integration and interpretation have long featured The Christian Science Monitor's coverage of the news," said Volney Hurd, the Monitor's Director of Broadcasting, in opening the program and presenting reports from 10 Monitor correspondents in as many key news centers around the world.

"In these programs we will endeavor to carry out the same integration, by keeping in constant touch with our correspondents by cable," he continued.

Mr. Hurd also said that even where shortwave facilities are poor or have failed, cabled reports from the correspondents will be at hand, "so as to insure your getting the schedule report from each foreign news spot in full."

10 Initial Reports

On the inaugural program, direct voice reports were received from Algiers, London, Cairo, Chungking, Honolulu, and Sydney, and cabled reports from points where short-wave contact could not come through, from Bern, Moscow, Lisbon, and Alaska.

Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia University School of Journalism gave this tribute to the war correspondent:

"We salute the reporters of war wherever they are, not alone for covering perilous assignments, or for their courage, sacrifices and stamina because these are the duties of their calling.

"We salute the reporters of war for their comradeship with our fighting forces, wherever they are, for their craftsmanship under fire, for the ability to think and write, to broadcast, to make news photographs and reveal the strife and suffering of humanity in its quest for liberty.

News Across the World

"We salute the reporters of war on the global fronts for delivering their messages and pictures across continents and the seven seas to millions of families and friends at home, where news is the benediction that follows prayer.

"We salute the reporters of war who risk their lives in our common siege and search for victory because they will be the reporters of peace."

"The broadcast you are about to hear," said Miller McClintock, President of Mutual Broadcasting System, represents a truly significant achievement in the development of radio programming. Through the combined facilities of The Christian Science Monitor and the Mutual Broadcasting System, "News from Everywhere" will bring to the radio audience a more authoritative and more dramatic news round-up than has ever before been presented over the air.

"The Christian Science Monitor is putting behind this program the services of its entire editorial staff and of its vast body of correspondents throughout the world.

Most Communities

"The Mutual Broadcasting System," Mr. McClintock continued, "with facilities for reaching more communities than any other network, is fortunate to be able to bring the voice of this great newspaper to so many millions of men and women.

"'News from Everywhere' will give you on-the-spot reports from every battle front; it will give you brilliantly edited news analyses. But even more important, it will give Americans the reassurance of their sacred right to be given the whole news—as it happens—without taint or prejudice or propaganda. We at Mutual are proud to join forces with The Christian Science Monitor in presenting such a program to the American people."

Mr. Hurd then introduced George Channing, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, who spoke for the publishers of the Monitor.

News Criterion

"It is with great pleasure," Mr. Channing said, "that we join with Mr. McClintock in presenting this new type of radio news program to the American public. The Christian Science Monitor has been building its foreign service through the years with only one criterion —that the events of this world should be treated with complete honesty and objectivity, so that people could see the truth and thereby contribute to a better expression of human existence.

"Through the printed page," Mr. Channing declared, "this has been accomplished in some measure. But now the vast channel of American radio network is being joined with our world-wide news service to spread this message further and further. It is fitting that the Mutual Network, which Mr. McClintock has dedicated to an equally high purpose, should be the medium for this great forward step of presenting The Christian Science Monitor's foreign news service and commentary to the United States from coast to coast."

Tribute to Correspondents

After the reports of the 10 foreign correspondents were completed, Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, spoke as follows:

"There isn't much a mere managing editor can say, after the modern miracle to which we have just listened, except to tell you that we're going to keep it up. The full resources of The Christian Science Monitor's news service, for which we feel a deep and sobering responsibility, are henceforth available to this new medium.

"It is to our correspondents, often speaking against great handicaps and dangers, that all credit is due. In these wartime days, it is almost a duty to pass along the results of their work to the general public. Facts . . . information . . . first-hand observation . . . meaning and interpretation . . . that is what we all want and need in this challenging and complicated hour. And so The Christian Science Monitor makes this new contribution to the background of your thinking."

Many months of negotiations preceded the linking of Mutual and Monitor facilities in a program of this magnitude, negotiations in which H. B. Humphrey & Company took a leading part, together with its representative, William H. Eynon.

The object of the three parties was to make the facilities of an international newspaper available to a national network for what is believed to be the first time, and to produce a type of radio program which, as Mr. McClintock said, would be as closely integrated as a well edited newspaper.

Monitor Is on the Air

By a Staff Photographer

Opening Nation-Wide Broadcast

Three of the speakers on the first program of news analysis sponsored by Mutual Broadcasting System and The Christian Science Monitor. Left to right: George Channing, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Volney Hurd, Director of Broadcasting for the Monitor; Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor.

South's Freight-Rate Plea Meets Rebuff From West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Southern governors came, saw, but did not conquer at the joint meeting of the Southern and Western Governors' Conferences just concluded here. The Southerners championed reform of the freight-rate structure, which they are a unit in declaring strangles the legitimate industrial aspirations of the South, and declared the West should join with them in its own behalf. They were met with chilly indifference or outright opposition.

"South and West have been in economic vassalage to the East for 115 years. The difference is, we know it and you don't," Gov. Sam Houston Jones of Louisiana bluntly told his hosts.

"I advise you to study the freight-rate question, because many discriminations which work so monstrously against the South, and render it an agricultural and raw-material colony of the East, likewise work against the West," said Ellis Arnall, Governor of Georgia.

Southern politeness survived the shock of having William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific, chide them, as well as the apparent lining up of the western governors with the railroads against any great changes in the freight-rate structure or in methods of rate making.

Southerners are expected to work on the western governors some more at a meeting next winter in the South. Mr. Jeffers told them that alone they can't muster enough political strength to change the situation by political force, and since their fight is against privileges they claim are unfairly given to the bloc of industrial states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, they must make an alliance with the West or none at all.

Gov. Earl Warren of California defined the position of the Pacific Coast when he pointed out, citing a recent report of the Railroad Commission of California opposing all proposed changes in the method of making freight tariffs, that whereas these states, at immense distances from markets, need low freight rates taking little account of distance, most proposed changes would base freight rates strictly on distance.

The West, he said, is opposed to the principle of legislative rate making, as well as that of mileage rates. Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska agreed.

The ancient complaint of the intermountain West is against the "long-and-short-haul" situation which came into being after the Panama Canal was completed in 1914.

So they cut transcontinental rates so drastically, with sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that for years there was a situation in which it actually cost more to move a carload of certain types of freight from Chicago to such a point as Ogden, Utah, than it did to move the neighboring carload of the same goods, in the same train, all the way from Chicago to Los Angeles.

The Pacific Coast flourished under this situation, favored by low water rates which brought low land rates. But the intermountain West became an economic vacuum. It was more economical for a manufacturer of heavy equipment, in Milwaukee, Wis., to move his produce through Baltimore, Md., or Philadelphia, through the Panama Canal, and ship it inland from the Pacific Coast as far as Reno, Nev., than it was to ship it overland, Milwaukee to Reno.

The injustice of this situation was so apparent that, one by one, commodity rates were instituted which gave the interior West a satisfactory rate.

Army Charged Wasteful of Manpower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Though accusing the Army and Navy of "waste of manpower," Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Special Senate War Investigating Committee, said that he would vote against the Wheeler bill to defer the draft of fathers until Jan. 1.

The Truman statement, made today on the floor of the Senate as debate on the measure began, is believed to set the tone that a majority of other Senators will follow.

Senator Truman demanded that the military forces show greater efficiency before fathers are drafted. But he said he opposed the Wheeler bill because "that's an administrative and not a legislative matter."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, author of the measure, promptly disagreed, and asserted it is the duty of Congress to fix the over-all policy.

Manpower Waste Charged

Senator Truman agreed in his speech that "huge blocs of manpower are still being hoarded or wasted by continuance of practices which management and labor have a clear duty to end." He leveled most of his attack, however, on the Army.

He recalled that he and other members of his Committee have inspected many Army camps and talked to the soldiers about their work.

"Over and over again we have been told that the soldier is doing now the same thing that he was doing six months or a year or even two years ago and he is learning nothing new," Senator Truman said.

"There are many reasons for this waste of manpower by the Army itself. We must expect a great deal of waste and inefficiency when we attempt to create overnight so vast a military establishment.

"But, after making full allowance for these things, the fact still remains that many who have been inducted into the Army are not being productively employed.

"If and when they are productively employed, the total requirements of the Army can safely be reduced very substantially. The same thing is true of the Navy."

Effective Use Vital

Senator Truman insisted that it was "the duty of the Army, before disrupting families and civilian industries, to make sure that it is effectively utilizing the men it already has and that it can effectively utilize those that it still seeks to induct."

"We should not induct men before there is a reasonable expectancy that they can be sent abroad at the end of their training," he added.

Meanwhile, two other senators introduced legislation aimed at the father draft and manpower hoarding questions.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio submitted an amendment to the Wheeler bill which would place fathers above 30 at the very bottom of the draft pool, preventing their induction until all available younger men had been called.

Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan introduced a resolution which would outlaw cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, which, after a West Coast manpower survey, Bernard M. Baruch said was responsible for some of the labor hoarding which he termed widespread.

The final vote on the issue is not expected to come before next week.

In so far as United States military leaders argue that present draft quotas must stand, it is believed here that hey have won their case.

On the other hand, Congress still is on the search for manpower "hoarding" and in the weeks to come may turn a critical eye to the situation respectively in industrial plants, on farms, in nonessential industries, and in Government departments.

After a full-dress presentation of the strong views of the Chiefs of Staff of the United States armed forces, it is felt that the effort to defer so-called "pre-Pearl Harbor fathers," as a class, as provided in the bill of Senator wheeler, whether or not engaged in essential jobs, is doomed.

The attitude of Congress after hearing Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, yesterday warn of risks from delaying draft of fathers is that this is a matter for technical men, and that they dare not run counter to the military.

Baruch to Testify

Senator Wheeler still hopes to get evidence from Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to James F. Byrnes, of labor hoarding in war plants, which may reopen the argument. Mr. Baruch is scheduled to testify tomorrow.

If Congress rejects Senator Wheeler and puts aside sentiment for dad-draft deferment, it will mark one more step in Congressional realization of the gravity of the manpower shortage and the growing exigencies of war.

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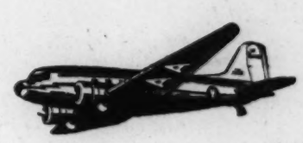

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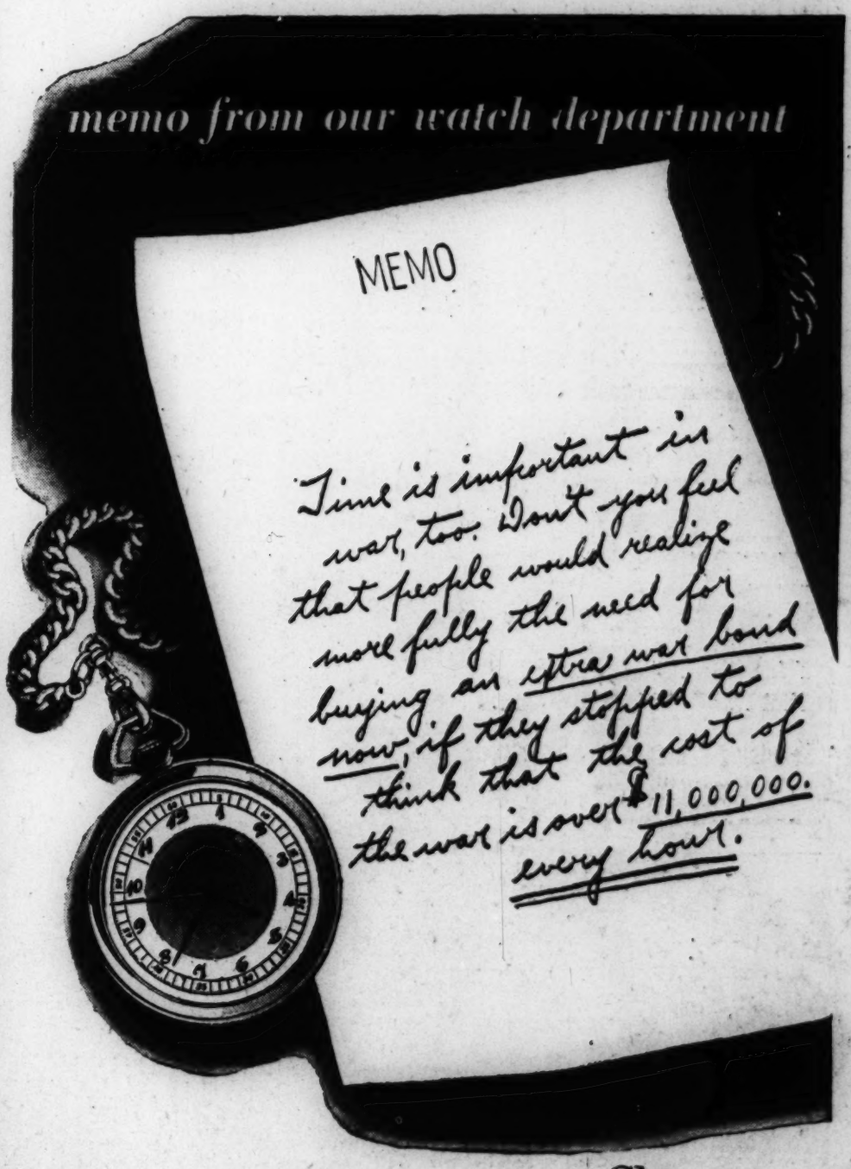
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BACK THE ATTACK
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'YW' Asks Teen-Agers, Do Drop In on Friday

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether they have a hankering to swim, skate, sing, sketch, cook, act, dance, or just make friends, young women of Greater Boston are invited to a preview of these and other activities at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Friday at 7:15 p. m.

A gala opening that night will usher in a week during which old friends of the Association and new may "look before they leap" into any of the many recreational and educational activities included on the fall schedule. Wednesday, Sept. 29, is designated as White-Collar Night and Thursday, Sept. 30, as Production-Workers' Night, but anyone who is interested will be welcome any time, according to "Y" officials.

Among the officials on hand to explain the opportunities afforded by the clubs and classes which get under way on Oct. 4 will be the new Executive Director, Miss Marcia Seeber, who comes to Boston from the Chicago Y. W. C. A., and three other new members of the staff. These are Miss Grace M. Palmer, Health Education Director; Miss Margaret M. Whyte, Business and Professional Director, and Miss Wynona A. Goddard, Social and Recreation Director.

"We are banking on the future development of a social-recreation program as a contribution toward solving the teen-age problem," said Miss Seeber in pointing out that Miss Goddard's position is a newly established one at the Boston Y. W. C. A. A "Do-Drop-In" program is what they have in mind, she said, with something to attract teen-age girls even if they don't want to become members of the regular Y. W. C. A. program.

Another development to which Boston Y. W. officials are looking forward, according to Miss Seeber, is the extension of the public affairs program to include group discussions of postwar plans and problems. "We are eager that there shall be an opportunity for those throughout the organization to take part in such discussion," she said. Miss Seeber believes that the promotion of this study is a responsibility with any organization whose purpose, like that of the Y. W. C. A., is basically religious.

Miss Seeber emphasized that the Y. W. continues to feel that its work with production workers is of particular importance at this time, and said, "We are here to give them what they want."

As a new executive, she expressed the desire to make both the staff and the volunteers feel that they play a vital part in building the whole program.

A native of Kansas, Miss Seeber received her B. S. from Kansas State College in 1921 and her M. A. from Teachers' College, Columbia University in 1932. She has been active in the Y. W. C. A. ever since 1921 and her service includes being National Student Secretary for North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, before going to Chicago in 1937. There she was General Secretary until 1940 and Associate Executive until she left less than a month ago.

© Bachrach
Miss Marcia Seeber
New Executive Director of the Boston Y. W. C. A. The Association will hold a gala autumn opening on Friday evening of this week.

She is delighted at the set-up in Boston where all the Y. activities are concentrated in one fine building. In Chicago she was constantly on the run from one section of the city to another as the organization's facilities there are scattered. Her only previous contact with New England was on two brief visits, but she is enthusiastic over coming to a new locality.

Toys for Malta

Children on the often-bombed island of Malta are not going to lack for toys next Christmas day to judge from the many patronesses interested in the Merry Christmas for Malta party which the Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society will hold from 5 to 7:30 Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 29, in the Lotus Room, at the Copley Plaza. For that occasion, which will offer Dutch Treat tea and refreshments as well as dancing for those who wish it, the only admission charge will be a cuddly toy. Older children will be remembered too.

Clubs and individuals are asked to send or leave used tennis balls at the Division's headquarters at 69 and 83 Newbury Street. The tennis balls, however, will not be accepted for admission to the party.

Philanthropy Bazaar

Mrs. Warren C. Hall and Mrs. Winthrop J. Colson are co-chairmen of the philanthropy bazaar to be held by the Winthrop Woman's Club from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. on Friday at Odd Fellows Hall. Proceeds will be used for a gift scholarship and other club philanthropies.

Maine Daughters

Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield will open her home at 175 Main Street, Waltham, to the Massachusetts Maine Daughters for a dessert bridge on Friday at 1 o'clock. Mrs. Merrifield is Past President of the Club. This week's affair will be in charge of Mrs. John W. Leavitt and her committee.

G. O. P. Women

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will hold its first Sherry Room Tea Party of the season on Friday from 4:30 to 6 p. m. Mrs. Marion L. Higgins is hostess and there will be a program of accordion music.

Vermont State Teachers Turn To Forum Plan

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 21—Vermont's annual State Teachers' Convention, this week, will be taken to the teachers in four regional one-day sessions, instead of the school men and women attending the usual two-day session in Burlington. Program speakers will be the same for each conference and Teacher Associatioon officials will preside. Wartime restrictions on travel was the motivating reason for the change in procedure.

The first session will be held on Thursday in Bellows Falls, the second in Rutland on Friday. Next Monday, teachers of the northeast district will meet in St. Johnsbury and the final session will be held Tuesday, Sept. 28, in Burlington.

Dr. William H. Burton, of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, will be a speaker at each session, his subject being "Problems of Developing Citizenship in the Present Crisis." Other speakers will include State Commissioner of Education Ralph E. Noble, John C. Huden, State Supervisor of Secondary Education; President G. A. Jamieson, of the State Teachers' Association, and Dr. J. Anton de Haas, professor of international relations, Harvard Graduate School.

Students Donate Work

Hundreds of Vermont elementary pupils and high school students donated their customary free Saturday to the war effort, last week, and by varying means of transportation from "Shank's Mare" to busses, went into the State's apple orchards to help harvest its estimated 800,000 bushel apple crop.

Appeals by Gov. William H. Wills and other officials and farm leaders made during the week, also brought action from businessmen and other citizens who joined with the younger generation in saving the crop. Succeeding Saturdays and spare hours on other days are expected to see a similar volunteer army assisting farmers to dig their 1,500,000 bushel potato crop. Every county Farm Bureau office is acting as a placement bureau for volunteer workers.

Stay-in-School Move

Decreased enrollment in Vermont's high schools, as the fall sessions opened this week, caused Commisioner of Education Noble to urge all publis school superintendents and private and public school principals to impress upon students that "the most important war service American youth can contribute is to remain in school until they have completed their high school or are called into the armed services."

The decreased enrollment, Commissioner Noble said, is due in part to the fact that when a labor shortage existis in many kinds of work that young people can do, there is always a tendency for some employers to encourage them to remain on their vacation jobs.

"They do not realize," Dr. Noble said, "that the time will surely come when the lack of education now available will be the very thing which will stand in the way of their vocational advancement and perhaps of their even getting a job at all."

"Good citizens everywhere should see the importance of a strong 'back-to-school' and 'stay-in-school' movement, the Commissioner added.

Cavendish Man Named

Governor Wills has appointed Olin D. Gay, of Cavendish, as State Chairman of State Committee on Economic Development. He replaces Lieut. Gov. Mortiner R. Proctor, Vice-President of the Vermont Marble Company, who resigned because of the pressure of other work.

Teacher Trainer

Harry J. Patterson of Newton, Mass., has been engaged by the State Department of Education as a State teacher trainer and assistant supervisor of trade industrial education, it has been announced by John E. Nelson, director of vocational education of the State Department.

Mr. Patterson will have his headquarters in the engineering building of the University of Vermont, Burlington, and will travel throughout the State conducting extension teacher training classes for instructors now teaching trades in trade and high schools.

He was formerly foreman trainer at the Watertown Arsenal and taught previously in the Newton Trade School. He also trained trade teachers for the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Smiling Spars Replace Coast Guard Seamen

Official United States Coast Guard

New England Girls Relieve Men for Active Duty

Shown above are six of the many women who have enlisted as Spars in the United States Coast Guard, and whose present tasks have released regular Coast Guardsmen for active sea duty. Upper left: Spar Priscilla M. Manter, yeoman 3c, formerly of West Newton, Mass., now on duty in the 9th Naval District, St. Louis, where part of her work is the examining of educational films. Upper center: Spar Beverly Brown, yeoman 3c, formerly of East Boston, now stenographer at the Assistant District Coast Guard Office in San Francisco. Upper right: Spar Helen Littlefield, seaman 1c, formerly of Saugus, Mass., now on duty at the switchboard in the San Francisco District of the Coast Guard. Lower left: Spar Eileen A. Bradley, formerly of East Boston, now assigned to the Merchant Marine Hearing Unit in the New York District. Lower center: Spar Lois Clature, seaman 1c, formerly of Winthrop, Mass., now assigned to recruiting in the New York District of the Coast Guard. Lower right: Spar Anna E. Koniezcki, formerly of Chelsea, Mass., now switchboard supervisor assigned to the New York District.

Windsors Plan Early Arrival On Wednesday

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will arrive in Boston at 6:10 a. m. tomorrow on the Owl, but they will not become visible to the public until 8 o'clock when Sir Anthony George, British Consul General, comes to the train to greet them.

So informal is the visit of the royal couple to be that not even a detail of uniformed police will be present at the train. All police will be in plain clothes, and as little fanfare as possible will surround the royal visit.

Police headquarters declared today they had had a special request to refrain from furnishing the party with special police escort. However, it was understood that detectives would necessarily be on hand and that the South Station police force would also be on the alert to see that nothing untoward happened to the Royal Governor of the Bahamas or to his American wife.

The British Consulate revealed today that all definite plans for the Duke and Duchess await their arrival. The couple are expected to visit the Duchess' aunt, Mrs. D. Buchanan Merryman, at the Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, as soon as possible after breakfasting and getting settled in their special suite at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. But beyond that fact, little is known yet of their plans.

The rooms they will occupy at the Ritz Carlton have been occupied on other occasions by such famous people as Charles Lindbergh, on his last visit to Boston, and by Princess Juliana of the Netherlands. The suite is on the sixth floor overlooking the Public Garden.

Apple Pickers Are Needed On Mid-Week Jobs

N. E. Food Problems

Volunteer apple pickers are still urgently needed in many Bay State areas—especially those who can give a day or two during the middle of the week. "A great many volunteers are working only week ends, leaving the growers short during the middle of the week," said Louis A. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Such volunteers are urged by John E. Rice, Chairman of the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to get in touch with their district supervisors to ascertain precisely the types and numbers of workers needed, and when and where. The Supervisor in the local area is William H. Slayton, Middlesex County Extension Service, 19 Everett Street, Concord, Mass.

Meantime, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated today that an apple crop in the commercial counties of New England of 6,043,000 bushels is indicated by conditions on Sept. 1, compared with the 1942 crop of 8,076,000 bushels, and the eight-year (1934-41) average of 5,878,000 bushels. For McIntosh apples, the major variety in New England, the outlook is below last year, the Crop Reporting Service stated.

The report added that present indications are that the aggregate productions of eight major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots) is 16 per cent below the 1942 total, and 11 per cent below the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Vegetable News

The Crop Reporting Service also reports today that weather conditions in New England during the first half of September were moderately unfavorable for the development of late vegetable crops. Snap beans have been adversely affected by dry weather. Supplies of cut-off beets are moderate. Yields of cabbage have been reduced.

Much of the carrot crop in the heavy producing areas of Essex and Middlesex Counties is spotted and has been limited in growth by dry weather. Movement of late cauliflower has started and volume increasing to a peak in October may be expected.

Condition of celery is generally reported as moderately good. Stands of spinach are spotted and growth has been slow. Yields of winter squash are expected to be below normal this season. Market supplies of sweet corn are rapidly decreasing. Tomato yields on late plantiings have been reduced by dry weather.

Honey Production

Production of honey in New England is expected to total 1,550,000 pounds in 1943, according to a recent report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and announced today by the New England Crop Reporting Service. The prospective crop exceeds 1943 production of 1,485,000 pounds by 4 per cent.

Appeal Made For Women In Nursery Work

The country needs trained women of maturity and experience with children to take executive positions in nursery schools run by war plants and communities, according to authorities. The Nursery Training School of Boston has inaugurated a series of brief, intensified training courses designed to fit experienced women for such positions.

One such three-month course has already been completed. The second will begin next Monday. Dr. Abigail Eliot, Director of the school, has placed Mrs. Ruth T. Stone in charge of the special course.

"We want women who have already had experience with children, either in raising their own families or in some sort of outside work such as teaching, social service, etc. We believe only the unusual woman will appreciate the need and our attempt to meet it. We want to bring out of retirement the many women who would like to aid in the war effort in some other way than by taking a job in a factory," Mrs. Stone declared today.

The course enrollment will be kept to a number which will permit individual instruction. The curriculum includes six weeks of study in the latest methods of child care and instruction, plus six weeks of practical nursery work and observation of day nurseries in and around Boston, Mrs. Stone says.

All who completed the first course have been placed in nursery schools in war centers from Connecticut to the State of Washington, Mrs. Stone revealed. Salaries are high for this type of work, she has found, because of the scarcity of applicants. Many nursery schools are currently having to get along with utterly untrained directors, she says.

Worn-Out Hosiery Collection To Cease Last of the Month

So few silk or nylon stockings are left in the wardrobe of Miss America that the Salvage Division of the War Production Board has decided it is useless to try to collect many more of them for conversion into powder bags. The collection of worn-out hosiery will cease Sept. 30, according to an announcement made today.

At a meeting in Boston of women defense committee heads from 41 cities and towns in Region 5—Greater Boston—it was revealed, however, that the salvage of metal scrap will be conducted this year with greater energy than ever. The need is for 15,000,000 tons before Dec. 31, and Mrs. Helen Cummings Cooke, National Deputy Director of Salvage from Washington, who addressed the group, said the figure was a fairly exact estimate of the amount of scrap iron and steel available.

Mrs. Cooke said the city or town without a scrap pile in its center square was the unpatriotic city or town. We must build a large inventory, she said, if we are to keep steel mills from closing this winter. She disclosed that 32 such mills had been reopened last winter as a result of the scrap collected then. This year's drive, Mrs. Cooke said, must be better in both quantity and quality.

She spoke of light-bulbs as a type of scrap which should not be saved, incidentally.

In the field of kitchen fat salvage, Mrs. Cooke declared that although as of June this year 70 per cent of the women of the country were saving their waste kitchen fats, only 47 per cent were turning them in.

Air Line Hits at Competition

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—An official of American Air Lines, which is opposing efforts of six other airlines to enter the New York-Boston air route which it serves alone, declared today that growth of the air route itself was not justification for having more than one airline operator on the Boston-New York run.

Testifying at the Civil Aeronautics Board hearing on applications of seven airlines for a franchise for the New York-Boston air route, C. W. Jacobs, Secretary of American Air Lines, said the route was the most expensive to operate of all American Air Lines' routes. Competition, he said, would reduce the load factor and result in a cut of about one-fourth in the passenger revenues per mile.

The route was characterized by frequent stops, low speed and density of traffic, he said, adding that "none of the applicants can expect to make a profit from the short-haul business."

"The number of operators will not change the results, except on the amount of revenue the individual operator can show on the short haul," Mr. Jacobs said. "The airlines can afford to operate a few schedules into Boston and derive some income out of the long haul."

From May, 1934, to September, 1942, the total passenger revenues on the New York-Boston route for American was $11,500,000, Mr. Jacobs said, and during that time the company flew 15,000,000 revenue miles. He declared that with competition if the company had flown the same number of miles the passenger revenue would have been reduced by $2,875,000.

"We could not have made a profit whether we flew 15,000,000 or a lesser number of miles," Mr. Jacobs said.

N. H. Pays First Present War Bonus

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21 (AP)—New Hampshire's first World War II State bonus was paid today to Donald Elliott, a youth of plymouth, who served 18 months in the Marine Corps and was wounded on Guadalcanal.

State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball presented him with a check for $100 in the presence of Gov. Robert O. Blood and other State officials. More than 200 other World War II vets have submitted claims for the State bonus, limited to $100, regardless of length of service.

Poland Held Up To Liberty Lovers

Gov. Edward M. Martin of Pennsylvania yesterday cited Poland's endurance of "four years of Nazi terror, murder and pillage as an example to all lovers of liberty."

In a message read before the 29th convention of the Polish National Alliance, Governor Martin declared that love of liberty and faith in God had sustained the Poles during four trying years. Leo G. Knoll, Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board, read Governor Martin's greeting.

Steel Workers to Meet

A new drive to organize workers in the steel and metal trades in New England will be initiated by Philip Murray, President of the United Steelworkers of America and also President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at Worcester, Mass., next Sunday, it is announced. Mr. Murray will then address the New England district convention of the union.

Henry A. Morgan

WESTERLY, R. I., Sept. 21 (AP)—Henry A. Morgan, of Longmeadow, Mass., who passed on here today, was an educator who taught in schools in five States during the past 40 years.

Mr. Morgan's last teaching position was at Springfield, Mass., Technical High School. He taught previously at the Cheshire School at Cheshire, Conn.; Nichols School at Buffalo, N. Y.; University School at Cleveland, Ohio; Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., and at Brown University.

Ban on German-American Overruled by Federal Judge

Civil authority overruled the military in Boston when Federal Judge Francis J. W. Ford decided the Army order banning Maximilian Franz Joseph Ebel—naturalized American citizen of German birth—from the Atlantic coast states was too severe.

In a 23-page decision made public late yesterday, Judge Ford declared that military necessity did not require the application of such drastic restrictions on the liberty of an American citizen as the order of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, head of the Eastern Defense Command, excluding Mr. Ebel from residing or staying in any defense area.

Mr. Ebel who resides in Roslindale is a cabinet maker and conducts the Cambridge Woodworking Company in Cambridge which is making parts for ships in the United States Navy.

The decision is the second one of its kind which the Army has lost in recent months. A Federal judge in Philadelphia recently overruled the Army order banning from that area a German-born woman in a case that is similar to the Boston one.

According to Army officers, the order was issued on the belief that the German war veteran might be dangerous to the war effort in this area. The ruling of Judge Ford said in part: "I do not believe in the light of conditions that there was any reasonable or substantial basis for the judgment that the military authorities made, namely, that the threat of espionage and sabotage to our military sources was real and imminent. Consequently, the order at the time it was applied was an excessive exercise of authority and invalid."

Mr. Ebel served in the German Army in the First World War, and was decorated with the Iron Cross and other medals. Army generals were represented at a hearing Aug. 4, before Judge Ford, by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, and Assistant United States Attorney General John L. Burling. These attorneys said that Mr. Ebel was president of the Kyffhaeusser Bund Boston branch from 1938 to January, 1942, when it was disbanded. They also charged that he was friendly with officers and crew of the German tanker Pauline Friedrich which was sabotaged in Boston harbor.

Whether an appeal will be taken to a higher court depends upon the results of study of the ruling, according to Attorney Brandon.

Connecticut to Pay Up Its Bonds And Start Saving Postwar Fund

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—Connecticut now has enough money on hand to wipe out its bonded indebtedness and begin setting something aside for the postwar period, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) announced today.

State Treasurer Carl M. Sharpe, the Governor said, has reported an accumulated surplus of $16,469,468 in the general fund, of which $4,492,342 will be held as a reserve, $7,639,457 transferred to the debt retirement fund, and $4,337,667 earmarked to finance postwar construction and other activities.

Of the money set aside for the debt retirement and postwar funds, the Governor said, $11,000,000 will be invested in United States Government bonds during the current war loan drive.

Exclusive of highway and bridge bonds, which will be retired with tolls and other Highway Department receipts, the State's present bonded indebtedness totals $18,702,000. Previously, the State had allocated $8,062,542 for the retirement of that debt.

Air Force Cadets Help Pick Apples

By the Associated Press

Amherst, Mass., Sept. 21

Army Air Force cadets stationed at Massachusetts State College are giving up their spare time to help harvest the apple crop.

Last week-end 50 cadets utilized their Saturday and Sunday off hours, only free time they are allowed, to aid farmers in South Amherst in getting in the crop. Many more cadets have signified their intention of lending a hand in the picking this coming week-end.

State Employers Warned to Take Insurance Steps

Employers of more than six persons in Massachusetts should immediately take steps to insure themselves under the recently amended workmen's compensation law, according to Mrs. Emma S. Toussant, Chairman of the State Accident Insurance Board.

The law, which requires compensation for employees who receive injuries arising from the nature of their employment or incur occupational disease, is now made compulsory, beginning Nov. 15. The employer who fails to provide coverage is liable to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment of not more than one year.

Mrs. Toussant pointed out in a letter to Chambers of Commerce that the employer has the choice of buying workmen's compensation insurance or of obtaining an annual state license as a self-insurer. However, she noted that many employers would be unable to qualify as self-insurers, because the State requires the deposit of not less than $10,000 in cash, bonds, stock or security bonds to make certain the payment of claims.

Subgroup to Study Old-Age Assistance

Two subcommittees to study old-age assistance administration and the advisability of transferring the division of the blind from the State Department of Education to the State Department of Public Welfare were apopinted today by the Sepcial Commission on Old Age-Assistance.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, heads the first subcommittee. Representative Clifford R. Cusson (R) of Haverhill is chairman of the second subcommittee.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Today—Brown stamps "A" and "B" of War Ration Book No. 3 now valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 26—Brown "C" stamps become valid; Oct. 3—Brown "D" stamps become valid; Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17; Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps became valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Today—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W," now valid; expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

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Last chance for changes in listed names and addresses, additional residence or business listings, or display advertising.
CALL YOUR TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE NOW!

'Othello' Hailed at Colonial—Museum Acquires Its First Titian Canvas

Paul Robeson Starred In Opening Guild Play

By Edwin F. Melvin

Margaret Webster's production of "Othello," which was seen at Brattle Hall in Cambridge a year ago, opened the Theater Guild season auspiciously at the Colonial Theater last evening. Not only Paul Robeson but José Ferrer, Uta Hagen, and Miss Webster herself, who play the principal roles, had appeared in the same parts in the earlier presentation.

But to most of those in the audience which filled the house, the performance came as something new. Earlier reports had whetted their expectations. And for the most part their anticipations were fulfilled. Repeated curtain calls testified to their satisfaction.

* * *

This production like the previous ones which Miss Webster has undertaken is dramatically alive. The stage, under the guidance of Robert Edmond Jones, glows with light and color. The action is swift.

Mr. Robeson's Othello is a dominating figure. He is impressive to the eye, towering above those about him, a man of dignity and power, believably a soldier and martial leader. His deep and resonant voice is equally in keeping with the needs of the play. It rolls through the soliloquies, sounding the depths of sorrow and tragedy. It expresses tenderness too and gentleness. It is shaken with rage and jealousy under the proddings of Iago.

Mr. Robeson is not hampered by long training in the realistic school of the contemporary stage. There is about his performance a quality of music that goes well with Shakespeare. In a few of the quieter conversational p[assages] he seems less completely i[n]. They are of minor c[onse]ce but they could be impro[ved].

Mr. Ferrer's Iago is more in the modern prose theatrical style. It is a justifiable and effective method of treatment. His dark-hued, rough-textured attire, contrasted with the brilliant costumes around him, hint at both the blackness of his character and his undeserved reputation as an honest fellow. There are no smirks of villainy about him, no metaphorical stroking of the traditional villain's moustache. He runs off his speeches clearly, like a man who knows the course he has chosen. His hands are expressive, and his gestures add emphasis and meaning to his words.

Miss Hagen's Desdemona is a gentle creature, but not without an occasional flash of spirit. Her most appealing moment is when she sings the little song that she remembers from her earlier years.

Miss Webster as Emilia is brisk and competent, a woman with a temper and a will of her own, who does not fear even to face the Moor and tell him of the monstrous wrong he has done, or to confront her husband with the evidence of his villainy.

James Monks as Cassio is pleasant and agreeable, but he does not seem completely persuasive in the part. Averell Harris gives a good account of himself in his brief appearance as Brabantio. His performance has dignity and fire and balance. Jack Manning comes a little too close to the conventional Shakespearean fop as Roderigo, but he has his moments. Robert E. Perry in appearance and voice does well as the Duke.

* * *

According to familiar contemporary practice the play is now divided into two acts, with four scenes in each. In the first of the acts the scenes follow each other without intermission. The saving of minutes is important in a Shakespearean production, but there were times last night when it seemed that a brief pause might have helped the illusion. "Othello," as it is written, proceeds at headlong pace, and the speed with which the seeds of suspicion and jealousy are planted and take root in the heart of the Moor makes the plot difficult for modern audiences to believe. The rapidity of the present treatment tends to accentuate the difficulty.

The group scenes are handled in Miss Webster's characteristically expert manner. The offstage sounds are admirably planned but occasionally they need to be toned down so that they will not make it difficult to hear what is being said on the stage.

Metro will make a musical version of Vicki Baum's novel, "Grand Hotel," which the studio filmed as a drama in 1932. Judy Garland will have a leading role in a cast made up of prominent players.

Vandamm

Paul Robeson, Uta Hagen, and Margaret Webster

As Othello, Desdemona, and Emilia in the production of "Othello," now at the Colonial

'Othello'

At the Colonial—Margaret Webster's production of the Shakespearean tragedy, presented by the Theater Guild. Production designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones. Music composed by Tom Bennett. Associate producer, John Haggott. The cast:

Roderigo	Jack Manning
Iago	Jose Ferrer
Brabantio	Averell Harris
Othello	Paul Robeson
Cassio	James Monks
Duke	Robert E. Perry
Lodovico	Philip Huston
A Messenger	Henry Barnard
First Senator	Jack DeShay
Second Senator	Graham Velsey
Third Senator	John Ireys
Desdemona	Uta Hagen
Montano	William Woodson
First Soldier at Cyprus	Sam Banham
Second Soldier at Cyprus	Eugene Stuckmann
Third Soldier at Cyprus	Bruce Brighton
Emilia	Margaret Webster
Bianca	Edith King
Gratiano	Robert E. Perry

It Starts on Time

The curtain at the Colonial rises promptly at the advertised hour of 8.30. Both for their own pleasure and for that of fellow members of the audience, those who attend the performances of "Othello" would do well to plan their arrival for the time announced.

On the Screen

Paramount will make a shipyard war story with Sonny Tufts and Paulette Goddard in the leads, and Barry Fitzgerald in an important part.

* * *

"The Fledgling," an unproduced play by Jacques Deval, has been acquired by Metro. The film will have a Morocco setting and deal with the joint adventures of a young American flier and a French Army captain.

* * *

"American Cavalcade" has been selected by Metro as name for the film to be made from an original story by Carl Sandburg.

* * *

Betty Smith's novel, "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" will be filmed by Twentieth Century-Fox.

* * *

Twentieth Century-Fox is to make a musical of "The Band Wagon," in which Fred and Adele Astaire starred some years ago.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano and Organ Recital.
3:30 p. m.—Maxine Keith, songs.
3:45 p. m.—"The Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
4:30 p. m.—"Pull Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid, drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Don Murphy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Sinfonietta; Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 22
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2.35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News and Headlines. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Lionel Gamlin sings popular English War Songs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Royal Marines Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Leslie Banks in scenes from "Service," by Dodie Smith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Welsh Songs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg. 49.1 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'Portrait Of Gentleman With Book'

Continued from Page 1

come his patron. Well may they have courted his favor when he could record their likeness for unborn generations with the superlative skill of "The Man With the Glove," "Flora," "Lavinia" and "Isabella of Portugal."

He loved people, encouraged discussions in his luxurious studio where the elect of Venice foregathered. They related the tales of ancient mythology, and stimulated the fashion for the antique which found expression in "Sacred and Profane Love" and the portraits of Venus, and Danae. But Titian also painted Christian themes, such for example as the "Assumption of the Virgin" and "The Entombment." He painted with passion, employing the contrasts and colors and striking poses which enhanced the dramatic presentation.

Color in the hands of Titian became something warm and yielding, enhancing sensuousness, amplifying form, enriching texture. Titian was a master of portrayal of costume as well as the nude figure; every surface had its problems for adequate depiction, its peculiar demands upon the skills of the artist. The silks were lustrous, the folds ample as they swathed opulent forms. Flesh was painted with a fluctuating responsiveness to light, atmosphere and the surrounding ambience. The love of dance and music and pageantry was reflected in the rhythms and color harmonies. Those full and round forms of Titian, the radiation of light upon surfaces, the expressive use of color, all these phenomena of style are probed and explored by modern artists who look back with great respect to the master. Indeed, Renoir traced his artistic lineage through Delacroix and Rubens to Titian.

The Boston portrait is in remarkably good condition. In the course of examination, it was found to have been mounted on scrim probably in the eighteenth century. The wooden stretcher was replaced. The nails and tacks used to secure the materials were of eighteenth-century manufacture. Some slight repainting has been removed. On the whole, we see the picture today as it first appeared, the pigment posesses the erstwhile density, imparting those minute gradations in value that produce fully the intended illusion of mass, motion and vitality.

The details were touched off with that assured spontaneity that is a trait of master handiwork. The plumed beret is softly articulated, the slashed doublet elegantly indicated with an ever-varying modulation of brush. The ruffles encircle the wrists in lacy effervescence. The hands—and such hands—are modeled by a means too subtle to be grasped; they are round, soft, flexible hands. How white their tint compared with the ruddier tonality of the fact. The Italian gentleman of the day wore gloves all the time, thus preserving this artistocratic whiteness of manual complexion. Something of the limpid blackness in the costume is inevitably lost from these early portraits. That is a toll that time exacts from painting.

This gentleman cannot be identified, although there is some speculation. From the expression of his features we may judge him a man of reflection, while his costume reveals him as rich and worldly. In one hand he holds a nicely bound volume which is to be taken not as a symbol of scholarship but rather as an indication of his interest in books.

The portrait has been brought forth from comparative obscurity on Long Island. It has not been exhibited in any of the great displays held within the last decades in the United States. It has not been treated in the literature on Titian, although Bernard Berenson included it in a list, published 11 years ago. Now, the "Gentleman With a Book" will be visible to all who desire to see him. He is a most welcome addition to our collection and will take his place gracefully alongside portraits already in the Museum by Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, and El Greco.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Portrait of a Gentleman With a Book'

Titian recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

'Bright Lights'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Bright Lights," an "intimate musical revue," was presented at the Forrest Theater Thursday night by Alexander H. Cohen. James Barton was starred, and held up his end of the entertainment with a satirical song about the Jeeter that he acted so long on the same stage in "Tobacco Road," a comic drunk act, a bit of hoofing, singing, and drumming with the six-piece of John Kirby band; and —it is difficult to believe—a revival of "Frankie and Johnny" done in pantomime, with Frances Williams singing the songs.

Mr. Barton again proved himself to be a great entertainer. He might have helped carry the show to a more satisfying effect if it had been presented in a small theater where the chorus of six girls and the band would have had a more appropriate setting.

One song, "Don't Forget the Girl From Puxsutawney," is a lively twostep with an engaging musical setting that is bound to make it popular. Smith and Dale, old-time vaudeville comedians, supplied a good many laughs with their backchat as a pair of waiters at a restaurant patronized by stage people, and as doctor and patient in their old vaudeville skit, "Dr. Kronkhite."

The show is a collection of vaudeville turns, ostensibly put together in a restaurant that is the scene of several episodes involving a group of promoters expert in producing entertainments with other people's money.

Add Plays to Come

Two more plays have been added to Boston's fall schedule both booked at the Colonial Theater.

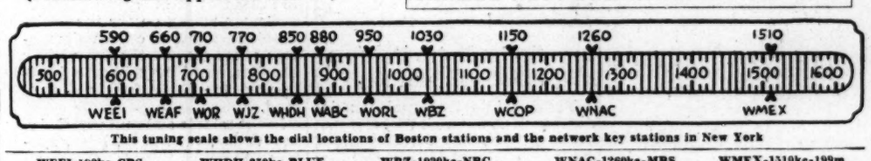
The Chicago company of "Doughgirls" will come in on Nov. 15 and remain five weeks. The cast includes Taylor Holmes, Leonore Ulrich, Betty Furness, Lila Ernst and Peggy French.

"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Boris Karloff, is the other booking, date to be set.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	"Waltzing With You"
3:15 News service	News; Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	"Waltzing With You"
3:30 Third War Loan	United Nations Relief	"Pepper Young's Family"	Maxine Keith, songs	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	"The Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Concert Miniatures	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead"; Ted	Jack Leonard, songs
4:45 Civilian Defense	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	Bartell's Orch.; chorus	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracey"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 "American Women"	Music; Chisholm Trail	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Sports; Music Interlude.	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours";	Rhumba Rhythm	Music for Moderns: songs	**Monitor World News**	Sports; Music Interlude.
6:45 News; 6:55 **J. Harsch**	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	**"Salute to Youth"; Raymond Paige's Or; sol'sts**	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45 Hour; songs; orch.	Norman Cloutier's Music		Fred Lang, news	Gladys Swarthout, songs
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms;	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	interviews; orchestra	**Monitor World News**	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Noah Webster Says; quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	The Attucks Chorus
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, m. c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVel's Or.; songs	The Attucks Chorus
9:00 **"Burns & Allen"; or.; comedy; guests**	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: "The	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Songs from Shakespeare's**
9:15	Famous Jury Trials	Leavenworth Case"	News service	**Plays**
9:30 Report to Nation	Alvino Ray's Or.; Ches-	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	**Classical Album**
9:45 Report to Nation	ter Bowles; Sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	
10:00 "Passport for	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Bob Hope's Variety Show:**	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15 Adams"; dr. series	**Drama with Jane Cowl.**	**comedy, songs, orch.**	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 "Show Time Revue"	"Symphonietta"; M.	**Red Skelton and Co.**	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Plastro, conductor		Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00 News; News Analysis	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout: music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Don Murphy's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30 **American Legion's**	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	**"Sinfonietta"; Alfred**	Day's End: music
11:45 **25th National Con.**	R. Heatherton's Or.; news	"Music You Want"	**Wallenstein, cond.**	Day's End: news

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	"Zip"; military band	News comment	
7:30 Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; war summary	Musical program; news	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 **News of the World**	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Morning Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton"; sketch.	News commentator	Waltz Time
10:15 American Stories	"South American Magic"	"The Open Door"; sk.	Choir Practice; talk	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate"; sketch	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	"Women of America"; sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	J. Thompson; S. Dixon.	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph	Melody for Meditation
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties"	"David Harum"; sketch.	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; quartet; Hum-Strum	Boake Carter, news	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"At the Console"	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Hills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Hills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Jack Berch's Boys	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"D'Artega Presents"	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Home Fronts Int.; music	Guiding Light; drama	News; Musical Roundup,	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Music; comments	Musical Novelty
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Baseball interviews	News service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	Waltzing With You
3:15 News	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Indians baseball game.	Waltzing With You
3:30 Third War Loan Dr.	State Dept of Education;	Pepper Young's Family;	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 "Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Indians baseball game.	Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	Harry James' Orch.
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Indians baseball game.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	Indians baseball game.	Red Nichols' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter," drama	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Music; Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30 Hollywood Spotlight	Bing Crosby, songs	"The Jesters"	Monitor World News	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Marsh	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Network program	Treasury Star Parade	"Curtain Time"
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch	comedy mystery drama.	"Impact," Leo Cherne,	"Showtime" Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Quiz Show; J. C. Flippen,	Beat the Band; Hilde-	"Take a Card"; quiz with	Lily Pons, songs
8:45 Hersholt; news	m. c.; songs; orchestra	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Wally Butterworth	Boris Goldovsky, pianist
9:00 **Lionel Barrymore:**	Bandwagon, Freddy Mar-	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Liszt's Les Preludes
9:15 **Mayor of the Town**	tin's Orchestra	"A Date With Judy"	News service	Liszt's Les Preludes
9:30 Jack Carson Variety	Jan Garber's Or.; Lt.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings";	Liszt's Les Preludes
9:45 Show; guests	Col. T. Holcomb; songs	"Mr. District Attorney"	drama; guest stars	Liszt's Les Preludes
10:00 **Moments in Music:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15 **Favorite Songs**	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of the Army; dr.
10:30 "Hasten the Day"	"The Symphonette," with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	dir. Plastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
11:00 M. Gould's Orch.	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Musical Timetable
11:15 Alec Templeton	Harry Greens' Orch.	Richard Harkness, news	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orch.
11:30 News; news analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Lou Breese's Orch.; news	Music You Want	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Day's End: news

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Othello," by William Shakespeare. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"The Naked Genius," comedy by Gypsy Rose Lee. Presented by Michael Todd. Featuring Joan Blondell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Shubert—"One Touch of Venus," presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Moving to Boston Opera House Sept. 27 for one week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Jess Barker. 2, 5, 8:05, "Coney Island," Betty Grable. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Fenway—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6:20, 10. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:30, 5. Sneak Preview, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Shrine of Victory." Continuous 1-11.
Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 10:31 a. m., 1:20, 4:09, 6:58, 9:47. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.
Kenmore—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. 1:20, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 10:30 a. m., 3:07, 7:20. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable. 12:56, 5:09, 9:27.
Metropolitan—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 10:19 a. m., 1:34, 4:49, 8:04. "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 11:33 a. m., 2:48, 6:03, 9:18.
Modern—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:15.
Orpheum: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 9:30 a. m., 12:46, 4:02, 7:14, 10:30. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 10:43 a. m., 1:59, 5:11, 8:27.
Paramount—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.
RKO-Boston—"Adventures of a Rookie," Alan Carney, Wally Brown. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 9:55. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.
Scollay—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Pacific Island No. 43," "Happy Times and Jolly Moments," "All American Way," "Tommy Tucker and His Music," "Memories of Australia," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, Pola Negri. 11:50 a. m., 3:18, 6:36, 10:40. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Lionel Barrymore, Ruth Hussey. 1:21, 4:49, 8:07.
Telexix—"Australia, with Fitzpatrick," "Mack Sennett Bathing Beauties," "The Chicago Crime Laboratory," "Pacific Island No. 47," "Johnny 'Scat' Davis, cartoons and Telepix newsreel digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. until midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Terror House," Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 5, 7:25, 9:55. "Monster and the Lady." 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:20, 8:45.
Uptown—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 2:35, 6, 9:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "City Without Men," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boston Blackie Goes to Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, Jean Arthur. "Joe Smith, American." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Stage Door Canteen," all star cast. 2, 4:15, 6:35, 8:55.
Coolidge Corner: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten.
Cleveland Circle: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Ed. Arnold. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.
University: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Del Rio. "Two Weeks to Live," Lum and Abner.
Codman Square: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 8:10. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers. 2:08, 7, 9:40.
Park: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle, Scotty. 1:30. Continuous from 7.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Flight Lieutenant," James Stewart. "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bataan," Robert Tayl

Americans Land on Sardinia—French Invade Corsica

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General Montgomery's Eighth Army, moving north. But they hold a strong line.

Allied airmen, however, are giving them little rest. Bombers from Northwest Africa found a convoy of 50 German gasoline-laden trucks near Potenza, and left 30 of them in flames. American Liberators bombed Venice, and Liberators from the Middle East attacked railway yards at Pescara, on the East Coast opposite Rome, while Allied artillery shelled Naples.

On the Russian front, German withdrawal to new lines continues under extreme pressure from the Red Army. Near Slavgorod, at the southern end sure from the Red Army. The Russians have recaptured Chernigov. Near Slavgorod, at the southern end of the line, they are within 15 miles of the Dnieper bend.

Already they have cut the Germans' escape from the Crimea at that city. As they near Kiev, 300 miles to the northwest, there may be seen the beginnings of a large wheeling movement, encompassing the vast bend of the river, heading southward to the Black Sea coast. Whether such a maneuver materializes, however, will depend on whether German plans involve making a strong stand at the bend.

Dodecanese:

British Occupy Airdrome on Cos

The Cairo Radio announced that RAF planes have landed on the Dodecanese island of Cos and have occupied the airdrome.

The radio later broadcast an Allied Middle East communiqué saying, "British fighters which landed on the airdrome on Cos have started operations from this base. Italians are co-operating with the Allies. Numerous attacks made by the Germans have been repelled."

The island of Cos is the second largest of the chain which parallels the Turkish coast in the Eastern Mediterranean. It lies about 50 miles northeast of German-held Rhodes, largest of the group.

Corsica:

French Commandos Battle Germans

French troops were battling on the soil of Metropolitan France for the first time since the collapse of the Republic in the spring of 1940 as Commandos from North Africa fought side by side with patriots of the mountainous island of Corsica against the German garrison.

Announcement of the landing of the Commandos, some of the forces which took part in the Tunisian campaign, came in a terse communiqué issued Sept. 20 in Algiers, Algeria, by Gen. Henri Giraud. The communiqué gave no details of the fighting, but said it had "taken a favorable turn."

The Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet, publishing dispatches from German-controlled Marseille, said, however, that French forces had occupied Ajaccio, Corsica's Capital and an air and naval base, after a sharp fight with the Germans. The Nazis were said to have retired to the eastern shore of the island, where they were receiving reinforcements from the Italian mainland and the island of Elba. The German garrison also was augmented by troops withdrawn from Sardinia, seven miles to the south, from which the Nazis were driven over the week end by Italian forces.

It was hoped that the French forces, bulwarked by Italian troops, would subdue the Nazis, estimated to number about two divisions or between 25,000 and 30,000 officers and men.

Prior to the collapse of France, Corsica was heavily fortified by the French and had many underground installations and antiaircraft batteries. After the Americans invaded North Africa in November, 1942, the Italians sent in approximately 40,000 men and occupied the island. Nazi submarines were said to have used Ajaccio as a submarine base and some Germans were garrisoned there.

After the Italians took full control of Corsica, a state of siege was proclaimed. Although there were frequent reports of patriot resistance to Axis forces, the island, birthplace of Napoleon, has been virtually isolated from the world.

Control of Corsica—a department of Metropolitan France—would give the Allies facilities for carrying the war closer to the Germans both in France and in Northern Italy.

The island is located only 50 miles from the Nazi-held Italian mainland and in the vicinity of the La Spezia naval base and the great port of Genoa. Long-range fighter planes and bombers based in Corsica could freely attack the Po Valley, where the Germans are expected to make their major stand in Northern Italy.

Further, the island is less than 200 miles from the French mainland and industrial cities of the Rhone Valley, which thus would be brought within easy bombing range.

The announcement that French Commandos had landed in Corsica followed shortly a broadcast from Algiers in which General Giraud warned the Germans that any man wearing a white brassard with a black death's head must be considered "a regular soldier of the French Army."

Under international law, all regular soldiers must be treated as prisoners of war when captured. Civilian snipers or saboteurs, on the other hand, face the possible penalty of summary execution.

Nazis Sowed Mines Outside Halifax

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Sept. 21

German submarines attempted to close Halifax harbor to shipping last June by sowing magnetic mines at the entrance but were foiled by the vigilance of Canadian and British mine sweepers, Navy Minister Angus MacDonald disclosed today.

Although the Nazi undersea raiders laid some 60 mines in the channel, they were discovered so promptly that not a single ship of importance was sunk and no lives were lost, a statement by Mr. MacDonald declared.

Corsica is about 114 miles long and 52 miles wide and has an area of 3,368 square miles.

Italy:

Venice Bombed By Liberators

American Liberators threw new weight into the conquest of Italy by bombarding the historic port of Venice.

Slowly pressing the Germans backward, the Fifth Army stormed and took the key town of Eboli, 16 miles inland, which had served the enemy as a communications center during last week's heavy fighting about Salerno.

Gen. Mark W. Clark's soldiers also battered their way to Montecorvino, nine miles inland, in a sustained push, an official source disclosed.

A military spokesman also announced that the Germans are swinging the lower end of a line which formerly enclosed the Salerno bridgehead to the north and east to avoid being trapped by the continued rapid advance of the British Eighth Army.

This retreat already has taken the bulk of the German forces north of the Sele River.

The Germans are using infantry supported by small groups of tanks to fight a delaying action in the Eboli area and the Fifth Army also was reported encountering elaborate mine fields and demolitions in its slow but continued advance north of Salerno.

The enemy possesses excellent defensive positions in the hill country north and northeast of Salerno, the spokesman said, and the progress of Allied troops is necessarily slow in such terrain.

German prisoners were quoted in official reports from the front as giving eloquent testimony of the devastating effect of incessant Allied air attacks on retreating German columns.

Cairo Headquarters, reporting the bombing of Venice, said one explosion caused there was followed by a column of smoke 5,000 feet high but the full results of the attack were obscured by clouds.

Liberators based on the Middle East also hit railway yards and bridge approaches at the Adriatic port of Pescara.

Continent:

Allied Bombers Over France

Large formations of Allied bombers and fighters swept out across the British southeast coast in the direction of Northern France in a daylight renewal of the aerial offensive against objectives in occupied territory.

After reaching the French shore, the raiders fanned out in different directions, presumably to blast Nazi airfields and communications.

By a Staff Artist.

Cos Occupied

The Dodecanese island occupied by RAF airmen is shown to be strategically placed off the Turkish coast.

Russia:

Soviet Drive Perils Smolensk and Kiev

Pushing into the Smolensk defense zone to outflank that German anchor, Red Army forces stormed on from captured Velizh, 65 miles to the northwest, while further south they crossed the Kiev-Chernigov highway on the Middle Dnieper River and cut the main Crimean escape railway between Zaporozhe and Dniepropetrovsk.

The Moscow communiqué disclosed an amazing list of triumphs marked up by the Russian troops, including the start of a great wheeling movement pointed toward Cherkasy, key rail center on the Dnieper southeast of Kiev, in an attempt to entrap hundreds of thousands of German troops reported massed in the river bend.

More than 1,130 towns and villages fell before the Soviet advances, the Russian war bulletin said. Tremendous piles of war equipment, including strings of fully loaded troop and material trains, tanks, armored cars, guns and ammunition, were reported taken intact, as well as great caches of grain, indicating the haste in which the Nazis were fleeing on practically all sectors of the battle front.

Red Army airmen smashed an apparent German attempt to evacuate the Caucasus when they sank an enemy minesweeper and three troop barges just south of the Taman Peninsula above the recaptured port of Novorossisk.

While the whole German front appeared to be crumbling under the battering by Soviet legions, the Nazi situation in the Smolensk theater verged on the precarious, Soviet front-line reports indicated. Here the Russians apparently were hurling in immense concentrations of artillery, infantry, aircraft, and tanks to clear the swamps and mine-filled forests around that bastion. The Sept. 20 advance carried them within 30 miles of the stronghold.

Smolensk Battle Rises to Climax

The Berlin Radio admitted the Smolensk battle was rising to a climax, with Russian parachute troops dropping behind German lines above the northern arm of the Dnieper River bend.

The fall of Velizh not only flanked Smolensk but placed Red Army spearheads within 10 miles of the White Russian border and only 45 miles northeast of Vitebsk on the rail line from Smolensk to Latvia. The old Polish border is less than 115 miles to the west.

Below Smolensk and west of Bryansk, Soviet columns pushed 45 miles forward to storm Kletnya, and were racing on for the White Russian frontier as other units farther south crossed the Snov River 40 miles from Novozybkov, a junction on the Bryansk-Gomel railroad.

In the middle and southern Dnieper Valley, Chernigov, Kiev, Poltava, Dniepropetrovsk, Cherkasy, Zaporozhe, and Melitopol were all threatened with imminent capture. The advance of Soviet columns was so swift that at one point, near Poltava, the Moscow war bulletin said, they were able to rescue 16,000 Russian civilians who had been rounded up for forced labor in Germany.

South Pacific:

Japanese Bombed On Kolombangara

Forty Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers, with fighter escort have dropped 40 tons of bombs on Japanese gun positions in the Bamberi Harbor and Parapatu Point areas of Kolombangara Island.

A Navy spokesman said these two points have gun positions including strong antiaircraft and artillery units which have shelled American positions on New Georgia across the Kula Gulf.

One large explosion was followed by heavy black smoke after the bombing attack on Kolombangara where an enemy garrison of possibly 10,000 men has been virtually stranded since United States conquest of New Georgia in mid-August.

Several houses in the bivouac area were destroyed, reports said, and, following strafing, fires were seen around enemy gun positions.

The Japanese raided their former air base at Munda on New Georgia on the nights of Sept. 17 and 18, causing a loss of sleep among United States personnel but little damage. There were no casualties.

On Arundel Island northwest of Munda, American forces are continuing to attack the well-entrenched Japanese wedged into the small northern part of the island. Navy spokesmen said the enemy had had minor success in bringing reinforcements by barge across Blackett Strait from Vila.

China:

Japan Strengthens Patrols Off Coast

As a result of the recent sinking of the Japanese liner Yamato Maru by an Allied submarine between Japan and Formosa, the Japanese have sent naval reinforcements to strengthen patrols off the Chinese coast, Chinese dispatches said.

More than 10 Japanese warships have been observed at Amoy while others have been arriving off Swatow in Kwangtung and Foochow in Fukien.

The Japanese acknowledged the sinking of the Yamato Maru last week.

Marshall Controversy Stirs Political Action

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the broad outlines of Allied strategy. American military opinion from the day of "Pearl Harbor" consistently has regarded a cross-Channel invasion as a first priority operation in the European theatre which should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

British military opinion has tended toward alternatives for a number of reasons. Among those reasons are:

1. Tragic memories of such experiences in the last war as Paschendale, Vimy Ridge, and Chemin des Dames and a determination that there must be no repetition of "Flanders Fields" this time.

2. The Dieppe disaster with its pointed warning of the cost of attempting to land on French beaches.

3. Winston Churchill's faith in the efficacy of peripheral warfare as opposed to frontal assault which was the guiding principle of his strategic thinking about the last war and which has been confirmed in his mind by the results of the Mediterranean campaign to date in this war.

Concession to British

It is a matter of historic record that the original decision to move into French Africa in November, 1942, represented an American concession to the general tenor of British views. The American High Command has regarded the whole Mediterranean campaign not as the most desirable way of opening an Allied offensive, but as the most desirable offensive which lay within the immediate power of Allied arms and upon which agreement could be reached in the Anglo-American High Command. The American military view has been consistently that Mediterranean operations never should be allowed to reach proportions which would delay, or detract from the power of, the cross-Channel operation.

These general differences of approach to the final basic decision about Allied grand strategy had, of necessity, to reach the point of resolution at Quebec. There is responsible reason for stating that the resolution of differences did take place there and that the final decisions were reached and recorded and signed. Quebec was the definitive conference on grand strategy so far as Europe is concerned.

However, in the thoughts of many subordinate officials in Washington the controversy which preceded Quebec is still more prominent than the fact that a final decision was reached. Their thoughts still move on the plane of the controversy.

They know that General Marshall was a staunch advocate of the American military point of view. And when they hear that he may be moved to a field command they see it in terms of the loss in higher councils of a most effective proponent of the American military point of view. They fear that if he leaves the high council table it will mean a shift in the balance of thought at the table away from the American view towards a British view.

Another Implication

What is perhaps not appreciated in these quarters is the other implication from any change in General Marshall's status. If the Quebec decisions were final, then it follows that from now on the important job is not the formulation of strategy but the execution of decisions already reached. To move General Marshall to the executive position would mean to move the man who was dominant in the preparation of the final plan to the most responsible post for its execution.

However, the suggestion that General Marshall might leave the top planning job in Washington is enough to send shivers of worry through every American military officer who disagrees with or distrusts the soundness of British thinking on high strategy. They are worried not only about the results in Europe if General Marshall's voice is removed, but also the results in the Far East where there also have been differences of opinion. This concern is what produced in the Army and Navy Journal last week a charge that "powerful forces" were seeking General Marshall's removal.

There is reason for believing that the original report that General Marshall was to be given a field command was first "put out" for the purpose of preventing just exactly that thing from happening by circles which distrust the wisdom and also sometimes the motives, of British military thinking.

No matter how unfortunate the existence of such distrust may be, it is unquestionably existent and, it might be added, is an invariable characteristic of all coalition warfare.

What can be stated authoritatively about this particular controversy is that the idea of giving General Marshall a field command did not spring from any devious plot to remove his voice from high Allied councils, but from a natural assumption that he would be a logical person to execute plans he was largely responsible for drafting.

Such an idea reflects British confidence in his ability rather than British desire to sterilize his influence. However, the merits of the case have been obscured by the controversy. It is in the political arena now.

'Slick' Reference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Recurring reports that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, may be transferred to Europe to become Allied Command in Chief in that theater, brought a reference to "slick English diplomats" into the House debate on foreign policy.

Using that descriptive, Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois told her colleagues that "a few weeks ago I heard they were trying to get General Marshall kicked upstairs because he stands for our American rights."

"And," he said, "after Quebec they started to get rid of Admiral Leahy [William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President] for the same reason.

"For the same reason," she continued, "they keep General MacArthur from heading our war effort. Their technique is subtle. Whenever they find an officer who stands up for American rights, they get some American officer they can handle to ask that the officer they cannot handle be put somewhere that looks like a promotion, or sent to South America, or given a vacation. I reiterate—they are going too far."

Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1

however, had accepted the armistice terms and volunteered to join the French forces and Corsican Patriots, already fighting effective guerrilla warfare in the mountains. One group captured 126 Germans in a day.

Our ships, approaching Corsica at top speed, were again spotted by enemy reconnaissance an hour or so from the island.

A few hours ago we steamed into the Gulf of Ajaccio. On either hand the hills were ablaze with scrub fires. German aircraft yesterday had rained showers of incendiaries onto the wooded hillsides with the object of destroying Italian munition dumps.

A mile outside the harbor, in reply to lamp signals, a Corsican pilot boarded our vessel. He had just taken in a French submarine, and 20 minutes later our ships were disembarking Moroccan troops and stores among the crowds who, even at 1:30 a. m., were streaming from their beds toward the jetty.

Inhabitants Assist

Other destroyers crept into berths and were met by trucks and vans and local inhabitants, eager to assist in the task of transporting gear to clear the docks.

A stroll into the town produced a score of guides in happy, chatting girls and genial men.

They pointed out the Tricolors, Union Jacks, Hammers and Sickles and Stars and Stripes that bedecked the buildings.

The people of Ajaccio were exuberant although, after a typical German pillage when the Nazis left town, they had no food left from regular sources.

Clothing has been unobtainable for months, yet their hospitality geant who was in the task force told how in four days at Ajaccio he hadn't spent more than a few francs but had been feted without respite.

Coup by French in Corsica Of Great Portent for Allies

Continued from Page 1

have ranged themselves with the Germans.

A great many Italian soldiers, however, have volunteered to serve with the French Army and patriot guerrillas. French patriots started to go into action against the Germans in Corsica directly after the Italian surrender was announced on Sept. 8.

Immediately the French began to land arms for them and for Commando troops, who since have been reinforced. These troops have arrived at Ajaccio, Capital and chief port of Corsica, a day and night's journey from the North African coast. The Germans are described as being in a position east of a line drawn from Bastia in the North to Bonifacio in the South—in other words, upon the eastern coastal strip within 100 miles of the strongly garrisoned areas of German-occupied Europe.

First Warships Arrive

The first French warship to arrive was a submarine, then came two of the world's fastest destroyers, which arrived at Ajaccio at midnight amid scenes of intense enthusiasm.

By dawn the ships were a safe distance toward North Africa. Since then the process has been repeated each time, with reliance on speed and regardless of German reconnaissance planes questing overhead. Under brilliant moonlight Corsican civilians come out of their homes to greet each fresh convoy.

Local tradesmen provided trucks and vans to assist transporting gear from the docks.

The town itself was gay with flags—the French tricolor, Union Jack, Stars and Stripes, and the Russian hammer and sickle. French Moroccan troops were given an enthusiastic reception on arrival from people who long had been suffering from privations intensified recently by German requisitioning.

Among the population there were a small number of Americans and Britons who were interned for a while by Italians and subsequently released. Three Australians there retained their freedom throughout the Axis occupation. One was a proprietor of a night club, another a director of two cinemas, and the third runs a cafe.

On one occasion destroyers bringing in troops and supplies left Ajaccio precisely one hour after they entered the harbor.

These night-time dashes are made by French Fleet units within four hours, steaming from Marseille, and considerably less than that from the North Italian mainland. For their daring high-speed exploits officers and crews have been cited in a special order of the day by the Chief of the General Staff of the French Navy.

French Commandos, troops brought in after them, Corsican guerrilla fighters, and Italians who have joined with them have been involved in bitter fighting against the Germans. And in the words of General Giraud, "the situation is developing favorably."

General Giraud has notified German authorities in Corsica he desires Corsican patriots wearing distinctive badges—they do not have uniforms—to be regarded as regular soldiers of the French Army.

Churchmen Meet in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Archbishop of York Sept. 20 paid his first formal visit to the Patriarch of All Russia, the Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, and handed him a letter from the Church of England assuring "the Russian Church and the Russian nation of our unity of heart with them."

The letter was signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who invited the Orthodox Church to send a delegation to London. The Archbishop of York arrived in Russia by plane Sept. 19 for talks with the hierarchy of the rejuvenated Russian Orthodox Church.

The letter said, "We have watched with deep sympathy the sufferings of the peoples of the Soviet Union these last two years and have been inspired by the patriotism and constancy of the Russian Church in faithfulness to the One Lord, Our Savior, Jesus Christ."

"We share with all our countrymen," the letter continued, "the admiration aroused by the heroic resistance of the Russian people and the Red Army to attacks and treacherous aggression. And we look forward to the time when the evil forces of Fascism will be destroyed and true peace may be established, rendering possible fuller realization of true brotherhood among all nations and fellowship in the work of Christ, our God, among all Christian people."

The Archbishop delivered a second letter congratulating Russia's Patriarch upon his election, which took place Sept. 8, after the original letter was written.

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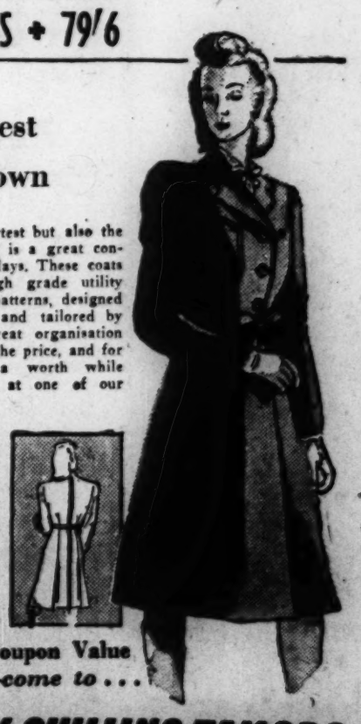
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AT LEFT is a summary of United States Government Securities offered during the Third War Loan. Below is a reproduction of the application form for War Bond purchasers which your Volunteer Treasury Representative will fill out for you according to your instructions. Study both these forms. Your Volunteer Representative will be glad to go over them with you and answer all questions.

about this volunteer who calls on you...

It's time for another visit from your Volunteer Representative of the United States Treasury . . . to explain the types of War Bonds the government is offering in the 15-billion-dollar Third War Loan.

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You aren't going to be high-pressured. Your Volunteer Treasury Representative knows you'll do all you can, that you don't have to be sold.

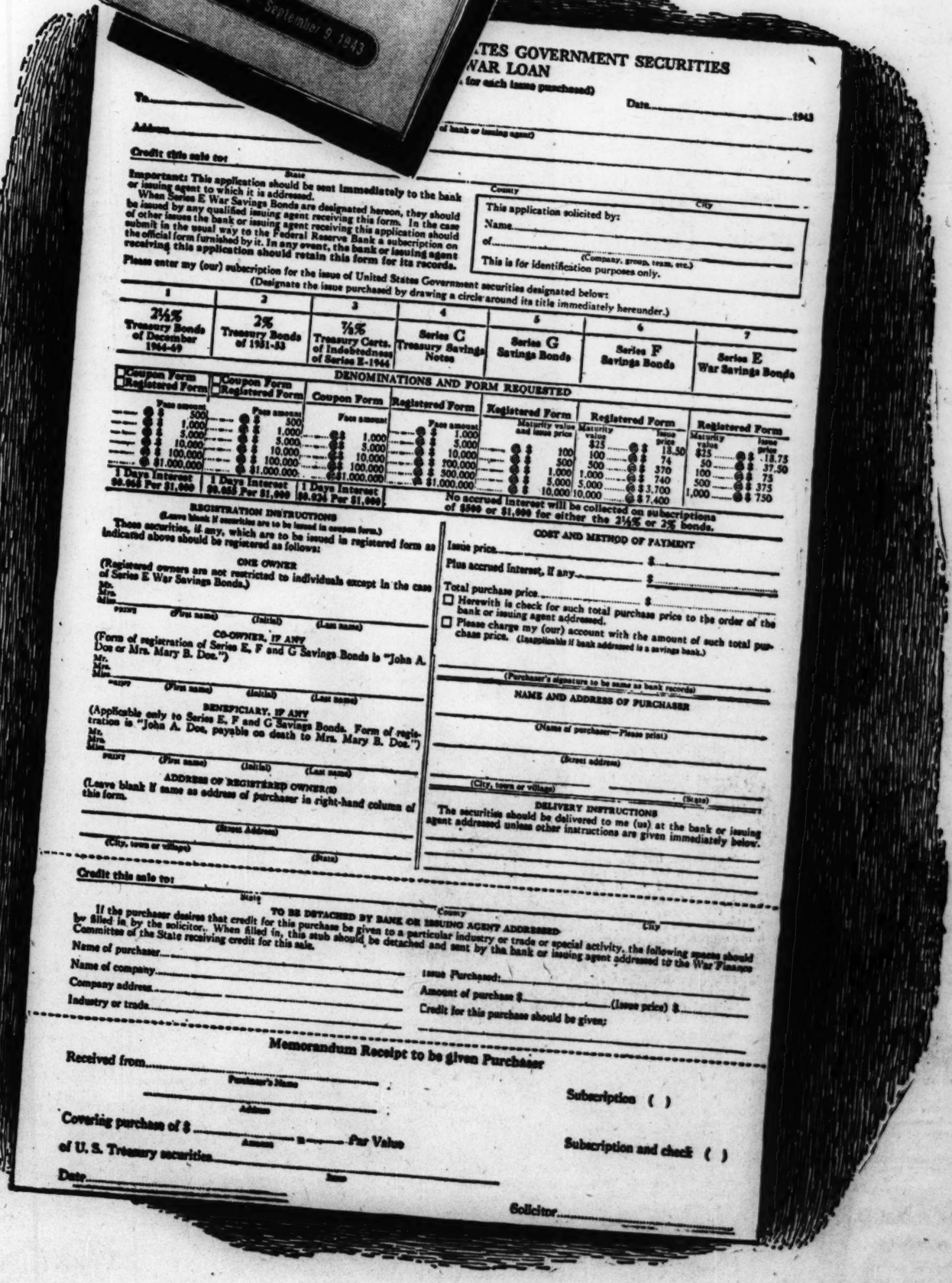
Today our boys are on the offensive against America's enemies all over the world. To supply and maintain them, to provide them with the weapons of Victory *without stint*, costs billions of dollars. But we can do it—must do it—will do it! *We'll back the attack with War Bonds.*

The only question for you to decide is what bonds you want Your Treasury Representative will fill out your application for you and make arrangements for their delivery.

But you need not wait for the Volunteer Representative to call. You can go, right now, to any one of the many places where War Bonds are sold. And buy all you can'

SHELL

This message is published in co-operation with the United States Treasury by the Shell Oil Company, Inc.


...TES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
...WAR LOAN
... for each issue purchased)
Date ... 1943
To
Address
... of bank or issuing agent)
Credit title sale to:
State
County
City
Important: This application should be sent immediately to the bank or issuing agent to which it is addressed.
When Series E War Savings Bonds are designated hereon, they should be issued by any qualified issuing agent receiving this form. In the case of other issues the bank or issuing agent receiving this application should submit in the usual way to the Federal Reserve Bank a subscription on the official form furnished by it. In any event, the bank or issuing agent receiving this application should retain this form for its records.
This application solicited by:
Name
of
(Company, group, team, etc.)
This is for identification purposes only.
Please enter my (our) subscription for the issue of United States Government securities designated below:
(Designate the issue purchased by drawing a circle around its title immediately hereunder.)
1 — 2½% Treasury Bonds of December 1964-69
2 — 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53
3 — ⅞% Treasury Certs. of Indebtedness of Series E-1944
4 — Series C Treasury Savings Notes
5 — Series G Savings Bonds
6 — Series F Savings Bonds
7 — Series E War Savings Bonds
DENOMINATIONS AND FORM REQUESTED
Coupon Form / Registered Form
Face amount: $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000
1 Days Interest $0.068 Per $1,000
Coupon Form
Face amount: $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000
1 Days Interest $0.068 Per $1,000
Coupon Form
Face amount: $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $1,000,000
1 Days Interest $0.024 Per $1,000
Registered Form
Face amount: $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, $1,000,000
Registered Form
Maturity value and issue price: $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000
Registered Form
Maturity value / Issue price: $25 / $18.50; 100 / 74; 500 / 370; 1,000 / 740; 5,000 / $3,700; 10,000 / $7,400
Registered Form
Maturity value / Issue price: $25 / $18.75; 50 / 37.50; 100 / 75; 500 / 375; 1,000 / 750
No accrued interest will be collected on subscriptions of $500 or $1,000 for either the 2½% or 2% bonds.
REGISTRATION INSTRUCTIONS
(Leave blank if securities are to be issued in coupon form.)
These securities, if any, which are to be issued in registered form as indicated above should be registered as follows:
ONE OWNER
(Registered owners are not restricted to individuals except in the case of Series E War Savings Bonds.)
Mr. / Mrs. / Miss
PRINT (First name) (Initial) (Last name)
CO-OWNER, IF ANY
(Form of registration of Series E, F and G Savings Bonds is "John A. Doe or Mrs. Mary B. Doe.")
Mr. / Mrs. / Miss
PRINT (First name) (Initial) (Last name)
BENEFICIARY, IF ANY
(Applicable only to Series E, F and G Savings Bonds. Form of registration is "John A. Doe, payable on death to Mrs. Mary B. Doe.")
Mr. / Mrs. / Miss
PRINT (First name) (Initial) (Last name)
ADDRESS OF REGISTERED OWNER(S)
(Leave blank if same as address of purchaser in right-hand column of this form.)
(Street Address)
(City, town or village) (State)
COST AND METHOD OF PAYMENT
Issue price ... $
Plus accrued interest, if any ... $
Total purchase price ... $
☐ Herewith is check for such total purchase price to the order of the bank or issuing agent addressed.
☐ Please charge my (our) account with the amount of such total purchase price. (Inapplicable if bank addressed is a savings bank.)
(Purchaser's signature to be same as bank records)
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PURCHASER
(Name of purchaser—Please print)
(Street address)
(City, town or village) (State)
DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS
The securities should be delivered to me (us) at the bank or issuing agent addressed unless other instructions are given immediately below.
Credit this sale to:
State
County
City
TO BE DETACHED BY BANK OR ISSUING AGENT ADDRESSED
If the purchaser desires that credit for this purchase be given to a particular industry or trade or special activity, the following spaces should be filled in by the solicitor. When filled in, this stub should be detached and sent by the bank or issuing agent addressed to the War Finance Committee of the State receiving credit for this sale.
Name of purchaser
Name of company
Company address
Industry or trade
Issue Purchased:
Amount of purchase $ ... (Issue price) $
Credit for this purchase should be given:
Memorandum Receipt to be given Purchaser
Received from
Purchaser's Name
Address
Subscription ( )
Covering purchase of $ ... Amount ... in ... Par Value ... of U. S. Treasury securities ... Issue
Subscription and check ( )
Date
Solicitor

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Jam Makers Save Space On Ships

By Melita Spragge
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cowden, Kent

"For every pound of fruit you eat now, preserve another pound for future eating." This advice of the British Ministry of Food means busy days for the women of rural England. Taking advantage of good fruit harvests they are waging an intensified shipping-saving campaign on the home front this autumn.

Both in country homes and in communal village preservation centers they are building up winter stores of fruit pulp, dried fruit, chutney, jam, and other preserves.

Children Help

Both garden produce and wild hedgerow harvests are being utilized. Children help in school holidays. Their picnics are turned to good account. Happy youngsters trail home at sunset with baskets full of blackberries, elderberries, and rose-hips. Mother studies the Ministry of Food leaflet giving hints for using wild produce. After much washing, weighing, boiling, rose-hip syrup, elderberry jam, blackberry or crab-apple jelly appear on the larder shelves.

Surplus fruit which is not needed for individual households is sold to the community jam-making centers. These village centers are established in many and varied settings throughout Britain —in manor-houses, converted garages, village halls, parish rooms, women's institutes, and the kitchens of village inns.

Perhaps one of the most picturesque Centers is in the Old Barn in Saxby's estate on the borders of Kent and Sussex. This old English timbered structure, with minstrels' gallery at one end, during the harvest season becomes the Cowden Fruit Preservation Center. It is lent by Mrs. S. N. Holland of Saxby's. Last year more than half a ton of jam was made here.

Products Rationed

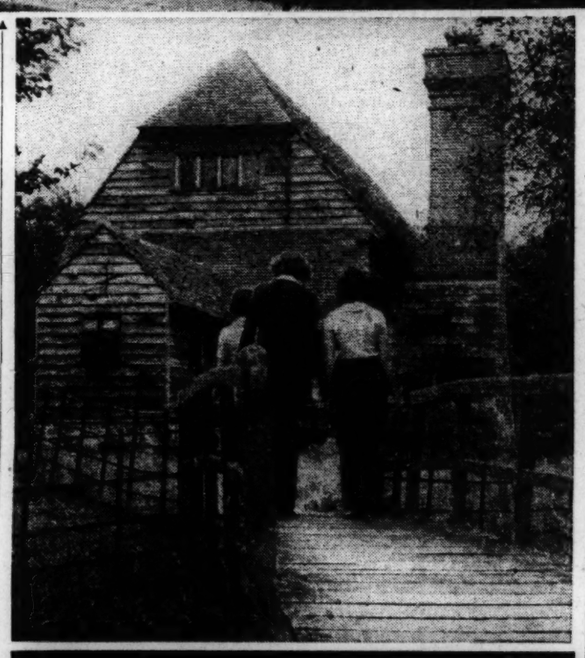
The finished product is inspected by Ministry of Agriculture officials and when passed as "Standard" goes into the national stocks for issue to retailers as the "preserves ration."

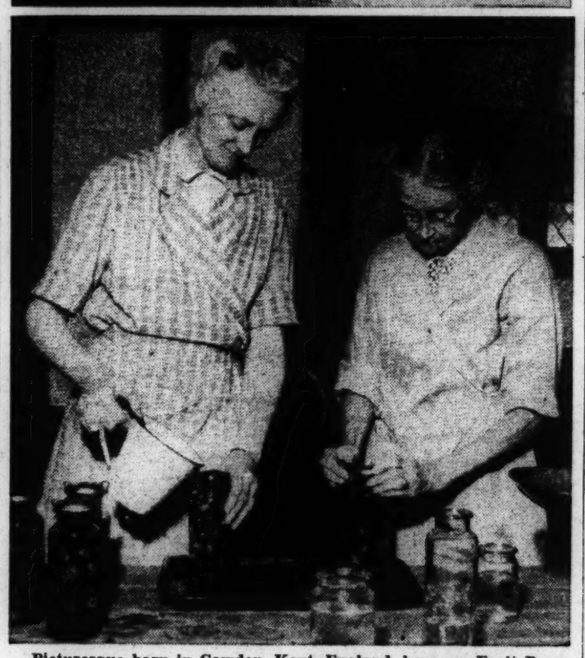
In 1942, 788 tons of fresh fruit was dealt with through these preservation centers—all in small garden-gathered quantities. Nearly 1,000 tons of jam or jelly, and large quantities of bottled fruits went out to the wholesale trade.

The centers are usually run by members of the Women's Institutes or the Women's Voluntary Services, who give their time and services voluntarily. The Ministry of Food allows special rations of sugar for the preserving. So highly are local products rated that there is often an early request for them from the village store.

Though the volunteers in some cases help to make thousands of pounds of jam at the center, they may only buy it through the village store, and then only in quantities allowed on official rations.

Workers in these centers, however, reflect with satisfaction that Minister of Food Lord Woolton is able to increase the preserves ration this autumn from one to two pounds per month per person.





Picturesque barn in Cowden, Kent, England, becomes Fruit Preservation Center. (Top) In the Inglenook, Preservation Officer Mrs. Barnes stalks and grades the fruit with Mrs. Armstrong, while Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Ryde wash the plums. (Center) Fruit pickers from adjoining orchards bring in their haul of plums and apples. (Below) The finest specimens are bottled.

Wedding Anniversary Demoted

By Mariette Hurd
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last week we celebrated the first anniversary of my husband's reporting on active duty with the Army. We had a buffet supper for eight, which these days means a good deal of planning ahead. It was simple enough to provide an unrationed main dish—creamed lobster and shrimp in patty shells —but we're still economizing on sugar and butter to make up for that one evening's extravagance.

Our first wedding anniversary last January, on the other hand, we barely noticed in passing.

That's how important arriving in the Army seems to an Army wife. It's really a day to remember, though for most of us, I think, it takes time to regard it as one for celebration. A year is just about long enough. By then you've sort of forgotten how your husband looked in civilian clothes. A snapshot of him wearing the brown suit that used to be your favorite startles you when you find it in the bottom of your trunk. In it he doesn't look like himself at all.

In a year you've become adept at judging the quality of tan shirts. You don't have to worry about buying neckties with colors he won't approve. They too have to be tan, and recently he's even taken to carrying tan handkerchiefs. You've learned how to sew on a shoulder patch quite expertly and painlessly, and you regard those of other officers with a critical eye. You look to see whether they're straight, whether the stitches are even (if they're not he's probably either single or newly married). As an afterthought you also note to what outfit he belongs.

Wives Watch Uniforms

You can recognize quite a number of organizations that way by this time, and you notice with great satisfaction that the men whose patches match your husband's are without question the best in the Army.

For you're enormously proud of your husband's outfit, about which you know practically nothing at all. You're used to his not talking about it, though at first it bothered you a little. When he was a civilian, he liked to be asked what happened at the office. He would tell you about it in great detail. Now you know little about events that fill his long, busy days. You know that there are some evenings when he's happy and lighthearted. There are others when he's preoccupied. You never know exactly why. You've learned not to ask.

He can tell you a little bit about his work sometimes, but it's as if it all took place on the other side of the world instead of a few miles from where you live. You've seen the enormous camp, of course, the parade ground, the chapel, the officers' club, the headquarters building. You've seen soldiers drilling and marching and drinking sodas in the post exchange. You even saw the commanding general once and shook hands with him.

Your Husband's Colonel

But you've never set eyes on your husband's colonel, who lives in a village on the other side of the post. With gasoline what it is, you probably never will. You wish you could, since he figures so prominently in some of your evening conversations. It's impossible to picture him, because no one could be as wonderful as your husband obviously thinks he is.

You've had only one fleeting glimpse of the sergeant-major, a fabulous creature who is apparently more important than anyone else out there. You didn't realize this at the time you saw him; your chief thought was to wonder who had had to sew all those stripes on his sleeve and to feel thankful that it wasn't you.

There are other names you've heard many times. To you they are just names without faces. They're the Army. It's the most important part of your husband's life now, but it remains aloof from yours.

You are obliged to admit, too, that you don't make any great difference in the Army's life either. It is aware that you exist. It gives your husband a subsistence and a rental allowance for you. It sends you allotment checks. "Dependents," it calls you. The one time that it paid any particular attention to you, you wished that it hadn't. That was when your husband received orders that read, "Dependents will not accompany you," which translated means, "Don't take your wife with you."

Those orders were revoked. In the ones that superseded them, you weren't referred to at all, thank goodness. So you came along, and here you are A year now.

Clean Walls First

Grease and dirt on walls or other surfaces to be painted prevent new coats from adhering properly. Such surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water to which a little ammonia has been added, then allowed to dry thoroughly.

Argentina Bags Come to Stay?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Milady's handbag is a growing Argentine industry and, though born of the war, is believed to have come to stay. Its postwar success will be determined largely by the treatment accorded and the verdict received from the one big market—the United States.

Making handbags is probably one industry in which Argentina has a right to persevere and excel after the war. Two of the principal raw materials are national—the crocodile skin and leather. Actually, of course, the business is not restricted to the feminine sphere, for there are also wallets, billfolds, writing accessories, and other different leather goods.

Aided by Tariffs

The crocodile skin, for the past three years, has been tanned, worked, and manufactured in increasing quantity in Buenos Aires.

Aided by preferential tariffs on reptile skins, the trade in skins of the alligator family (mainly yacaré) has developed enormously.

While the United States cannot at present obtain Nile crocodile nor the farm-bred article, which is preferable commercially because it is without the scars of warfare found on the wild crocodile, it is willing to import all it can get at reasonable or even enhanced figures from Argentina. The skins are either produced here or imported from Paraguay and Bolivia.

Bags must be specially made for the American market. American women prefer a soft pliable underarm envelope type of bag—high-grade skin, smooth-worked and well-stitched—in all of which aspects their wishes are being increasingly respected. Dark brown is the 50 per cent color favorite. Havana (light brown) is next with 20 to 30 per cent, red, blue, green, and black sharing the balance of popularity. The rigid, framed bag, ornate with metal adornments preferred by Argentine women, is not popular in the United States.

The lining problem, with licensing permits as regards rayon and other good materials forming a difficulty, has been overcome by using leather, thus producing a better-class article, though slightly raising the cost of production and the selling price.

More Women Employed

The extra jump upward and forward in this industry for home and export market has resulted in constant employment for hundreds of workers, half of these being women, in factories and workshops in and around Buenos Aires. Many of these, though long resident in this city, received their previous training in this class of work in Europe, while this is the employment which has absorbed other more recent arrivals.

It is suggested by a New York buyer now in Buenos Aires that this, rather than numerous other articles whose primary materials must be imported, should form a legitimate field of trade which Argentina can continue after the war.

An unwarranted degree of speculation, however, will have to be avoided, with an economic price level established in comparison with alternative skins.

Many traders and buyers from the North feel that too great an insistence on the level of high wartime profits may not only kill the prospect of future golden eggs for Argentina but cause the wily trader in Nile crocodile to shed some hypocritical tears for his South American competitor in "yacaré" when an artificially high price now promises to deliver future trade straight into his hands.

Scotch Brogues Had Reason

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"These are Scottish style brogues," said the saleswoman. "They are wonderful for country walking."

Holding one of them in my hand, I gazed reminiscently at the pattern of small holes which ornamented the leather. Slipping the other one onto my foot, she remarked that this particular model did not have the holes going all the way through. I nodded, perhaps a little absently. I was thinking that when these shoes were first made, long ago in the land of their origin, the holes always had to go "all the way through." And I was remembering why.

In such a mountainous country as Scotland a person's road would often lie between two hills. There would be boggy places to cross and the water would get in over the tops of the brogues. When the path was again on dry ground that water would be squeezed out with every step—though the holes which had been pierced for that purpose, in the uppers.

As to the flap on the outside of the instep which is now merely a decoration—that was originally jut there for economy. The Scot frequently had to tramp across miles of moorland. These miles would be lovely with color, but the heather which made them so had tough branches and these branches, scraping on the brogues, were apt to wear the tops thin while the sides and soles remained sound. Hence, the extra pieces were added. They were fastened down with buckles and could be replaced as often as was necessary.

Every detail of the Scottish Highlander's dress has some "reason why."

M. G. G.

Five Ways to Save That Dress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lives there today a woman with the unpatriotic urge to discard a dress that is not worn out? Or a dress that is worn in only a few places? By turning an imaginative eye upon your clothes you can recut, recombine or reshape almost any dress so that its life and usefulness will be greatly prolonged.

In this do-your-own-housework age perhaps the most usual place of wear is around the armholes of dresses. When the seams threaten to separate or the material weakens at the shoulders, there are at least five possible alterations.

The first idea is one that you can also use for summer dresses in hot climates. Hollow out the underneath part of a short sleeve and finish the edges, leaving enough material to cover the upper part of your arm. Then snap or finish with ties of self material a narrow cuff or binding at the bottom of the sleeve. This gives coolness, ventilation and extra room in an armhole.

Second, you can transform a silk, linen, or cotton frock into a tennis dress or a sun dress. To do so, you hollow out the sleeveless armholes and reshape the neckline by making it square in front and back. Hem the skirt just above your knees, and there you are.

Third, you can fashion a jumper dress to wear with various blouses. Remove the collar, lower the neckline in front, take out the sleeves and make the armholes a bit deeper.

Or from an old house dress you might choose to sew a pinafore for yourself. The ruffles across the shoulders may be cut from the old sleeves and back.

And last, it is possible to cut one large or two small aprons. The big, cover-you-up type of apron would use the entire skirt of an old dress by making an opening down the back of it. The top of the apron can be shaped in various ways and bound or hemmed with the same or a contrasting material.

So let your imagination be unchecked and your ingenuity at its best when you join the patriotic sewing legion!

S. S. P.

Pioneer Recipe for Salt Pork

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here's another idea for using salt pork.

While I was teaching a one-room Indian school, forty miles from normal sources of supply, my housekeeper, chosen for her pioneer experience, prepared salt pork according to a pioneer formula when we faced a period of isolation.

Blizzards came and continued to come, and tapered off onto spring rains. A mountain rivulet became a swollen rushing torrent. Part of a mountainside slid down into the road, and small trees and shrubbery included in the slide looked as though they had never been moved.

But why worry? An Indian friend swam his saddle horse across the stream and brought a slab of "salt side" from the trader's store. We had some vegetables in the cellar, plenty of fresh eggs, and flour.

Try it some time. Not the isolation, the blizzards, nor yet perhaps the landslides, but the recipe. You'll be happily surprised. It follows:

Select a fairly thick slab of dry salt pork with streaks of pink lean interlarded with streaks of white fat. Cut slices not over a quarter-inch thick and trim off the rind. Cover generously with cold water and let stand overnight to remove excess salt. Drain on a paper towel, dip in beaten egg and then in flour. Grease a heated iron skillet and fry the pork over slow heat until crisp and light brown.

G. B. T.

Protect Linoleum

Home economists now look upon the practice of scrubbing linoleum as distinctly out of date. The application of linoleum finish to the floor covering will not only protect the pattern from footwear, but also make it possible to clean the surface easily by simply mopping it.

Russia Important in the War, Held Equally So in World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Actually nearly everyone realizes that to win this war there must continue to be collaboration of Russia and the British Commonwealth of Nations with the United States, and that peace depends upon continuing the collaboration of war into the organization of peace: this is the opinion of Dr. Harold Fisher, Professor of History, specializing on Russia, of Stanford University, and vice-chairman of the Hoover Library for War, Revolution and Peace.

Speaking before the San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters, Dr. Fisher said that this war has shown that there can be no organization for peace in western Europe and no peace in Eastern Europe and Asia without Russia and also without the United States.

In spite of this, every once in awhile something occurs like the absence of Premier Stalin from Quebec and the recall of Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff which, if not cleared up, may cause the United States to lose both the war and the peace, Dr. Fisher said.

Dr. Fisher believe that these differences rest primarily on suspicion rather than on conflict of interests, and that this suspicion is due to the policies of the past. On the part of Russia there is the suspicion that the British and Americans do not want a Russian victory; that they want Germany to be defeated but want Russia to be so depleted that it will be at the mercy of the Anglo-Americans after the war.

On the part of many Americans there is the suspicion that the Russians are really more concerned in the destruction of capitalism and our form of government and institutions than in beating the Germans.

The only way to remove the "suspicion in this country that our own government is reluctant to take any initiative in coming to a better understanding with Russia," and the suspicion "that there are some forces in our State Department which are reluctant to take the initiative in collaborating with Russia," is to take some definite policy of bringing about a conference between Russia and the United States and also the Chinese and British Commonwealth.

The Hot Springs food conference was a good step in the right direction, Dr. Fisher said, but it must be followed up by other steps of the same kind. This is the time when we need some positive action.

Dr. Fisher said he believes the Russians want not only some kind of world peace organization, just as the people of the Allied nations do, but they want that organization to be based upon the principle of equality. They want the rest of the world to recognize that their system, whatever they may call it, should have an equal standing in the world with other systems, and that none should take the position that their system is out of bounds.

Bus Lines Invade Alaska Over Superhighway Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — Along with jeeps and Congressional committees, the opening of the Alaska highway has brought the first Greyhound busses to Fairbanks, the "Golden Heart of Alaska."

Greyhound officials recently filed incorporation papers in Alaska, announcing that they would engage in passenger transportation along major roads when the war has ended and that until that time their system would transport men for the Army along the highway itself, on which construction work has continued this year.

The expansion of transportation facilities in Alaska and northern Canada, from the time of the Pacific-Alaska Airways, a Pan-American subsidiary, to the coming of the Alaska highway, has caused the two major nations involved, Canada and the United States, to agree that citizens of both countries shall have equal access to the waterways and airways that serve both Alaska and the Yukon territory, as well as British Columbia and the Northwest territories.

This agreement means that capital from both sides of the international border may be invested in new bus lines, airlines and boat lines serving the Yukon, the Stikine and the lesser rivers of the coast. These lines may be competing—American against Canadian—or affiliated. In some cases the traffic will go to the first one in the field and there won't be enough for others perhaps for years to come.

With this latter thought in mind, a group of Anchorage, Alaska, businessmen has announced plans to begin bus service from that city to the Canadian border. Another group is serving Fairbanks twice weekly by bus from the coastal town of Valdez, 470 miles south on Prince William Sound. Inquiry has been made as to whether the line to Canada could eventually be extended to serve the new highway the U. S. army engineers have been building from White Horse, Yukon territory, northeastward to the Fort Norman oil fields near the Arctic.

This road has been built, as was the Alaska highway, in sections since lengthened into connecting links. Some day the American tourist will be able to drive from the Mackenzie River along the Canadian Arctic, through the Carcajou mountains to White Horse, down the Yukon to Fairbanks, and up the Going-to-the-Sun road to mighty Mount McKinley itself. Most of this route has already been built and much of it is in excellent condition.

The stir of giant "cat" against frozen sod has stirred, likewise, the imagination of men, men whose imagination brought them to this country in the days of '98. Such men live at Nome and at Dawson on the Yukon in British Columbia, remote capital of the Yukon territory. To them it is unthinkable that modern highways shall flow past their back doors, so to speak, without coming right in to the living room. And so they are planning, too, of the days when the boys and girls can drive away to college in their own flivvers.

Father Seeks 1-A Before Congress Acts

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 21 (AP) —A 36-year-old father of three children has asked his draft board for immediate reclassification into 1-A "because Congress might pass a law preventing the drafting of fathers after Oct. 1."

Harry B. Grund, Chairman of Polk County Selective Service Board No. 4, said the father who made the request is living with his wife and children at Portland, Ore., where he is earning $3,000 a year in a war plant.

In a letter to Mr. Grund, the registrant wrote:

"Because Congress may pass a law preventing the drafting of fathers after Oct. 1 and because I want to get into the fight so badly, cannot you call me to service—and will you?

"It's true I'm in defense work, but I can be replaced very easily; in fact I've been teaching another my job hoping you would call me soon. Give me a break, Mr. Grund, as I've so much more to fight for than some of the younger boys who, after all, are just beginning to live. My family will be in good hands while I'm in there pitching."

Mr. Grund said the request would be granted as soon as the registrant's wife submits a statement granting permission for the change. Name of the registrant was not disclosed.

Mrs. Roosevelt Reports On the War Wounded

HONOLULU, Sept. 21 (AP)—Rehabilitation of the war wounded poses a serious and delicate problem for America now and in the postwar years, and it must be solved, says Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who arrived here after a 20,730-mile flying tour of the Pacific War Theater during which she visited hospitals at every opportunity.

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New York Asks Return Of Wage-Lured Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A drop of 7,000 in the number of students entering vocational high schools this fall, as compared with last year's figures, is causing school officials here to take direct steps to win back the boys and girls who have "left their classrooms for a pay check." A letter has been sent to each of the pupils who failed to return by Associate Superintendent George F. Pigott, Jr., urging the extreme importance of a completed high school education.

It is in the field of vocational training where boys and girls are prepared specifically for employment, such as in airplane factories and machine shops, that the decrease in fall registration was felt most sharply, according to information from the Board of Education here. Figures dropped from 65,000 for 1942 to 58,000 this year.

In the academic high schools there was a drop of 6,000, but this is regarded at school headquarters as entirely normal, due to a declining birthrate until the last few years and which is still reflected in high school registrations. The response of this group to appeals by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and school officials to resist "easy money" offers that endanger sound education has been good, in the opinion of educational leaders.

Attendance Third Day

The third day of the new term found 202,000 in the academic high schools, as against 208,000 last year. Attendance for the first three days was up to 90 per cent of the registration figure, and school officials estimate that attendance will be 93 per cent perfect for the whole term.

"This shows that the boys in the academic high schools realize what it means to finish high school," a spokesman for the Board of Education said. "Some of them have learned from the experiences of their friends, and others are awake to the value of the college training programs, including opportunities for attending officer candidates' school and classes in advanced technical training, which are available only after completing high school.

"But, while we are happy over the picture in the academic high schools, that in the vocational high schools indicates that we must do more to make these students who have left school for jobs realize what they are missing."

This summer saw three times the usual number of high school students engaged in jobs paying from $18 to $40 a week, it was estimated. The United Parents' Association, with a membership of approximately 100,000, is urging parents to leave no stone unturned in having children complete their high school education.

Employment Certificates

"Perhaps you do not know," said the Mayor in an appeal to parents, "that during the 11 months preceding July 31, 1943, there were 83,000 permanent standard employment certificates given to youngsters between the ages of 16 and 18. In addition, 73,000 vacation and after-school work certificates were issued to children between the ages of 14 and 18. Thousands of boys and girls under the age of 17—not high school graduates—are evading the minimum requirement of four hours of day school attendance per week and thereby unintentionally flouting authority.

"It is not heartening to learn that in 11 months, 48,000 youngsters have shifted their employment. In May alone, more than 5,000 boys and girls received permits for change of job.

"Teen-age children are receiving $18 to $50 per week for performing unskilled jobs which sometimes involve mere leg work. The ease with which new and better jobs can be located creates false standards and instability. It is hard under such abnormal conditions to help youngsters to acquire ideals of loyalty, stick-to-itiveness and responsibility.

"'Easy jobs' and 'easy money' are now the order of the day, but with the end of the war, skilled work and sound educational background will again be demanded and take precedence. Wise parents will not permit opportunism to sway them."

Action by Parents

The United Parents' Associations are setting out to get accurate figures from various high schools as to the number of students who have taken jobs. Also they are establishing a committee to "study strongly" the means of appealing to the parents of such children, emphasizing that "the postwar world is going to need what persons with training and education can give," as a representative of the organization put it.

The backing of the Federal Government is this back-to-school movement is indicated in a series of talks to be given high school students throughout the country by Col. Hans Adamson, one of the survivors on the Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker party. Colonel Adamson, under the auspices of the Office of Education, will tell young people reasons why a high school education should be completed.

Addressing a group of high school students at the Bronx High School of Commerce yesterday, Colonel Adamson warned that the empty seats in the classroom are regarded as what would be called "holes in the formation" in Army life. He discussed his experiences in waiting for rescue while stranded for three weeks on the raft with Captain Rickenbacker and others. He attributed the final survival to the discipline and training which he said he had received in school.

Value of Discipline

"This was a wonderful demonstration of man's capacity to rise above himself," he said. "In spite of the normal feelings of fear and grief, we were able to master our emotions and bodies. The men were able to carry on. The reason for this was that they had the discipline which they got back in school. With the armor of this discipline you will be able to resist the onslaughts of fear."

Nazis in Control

CAIRO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The best information from the Balkans is that the Germans have the situation under control despite the great confusion caused by the Italian armistice, and will have to be pried out of their positions by Allied force.

The Germans are reported moving into the Dalmatian coastal areas and the positions in Greece held previously by the Italians.

While their position was made difficult by the collapse of Italy and the urge of most Italian troops to return home, they are reported to have moved swiftly to maintain the upper hand.

There are reports that some Italian troops in the Balkans apparently are seeking to co-operate with the Germans, but this move apparently was designed to assure their future rations.

Other Italians are said to be approaching the Patriots in Greece and Yugoslavia in the hope of receiving ammunition to fight their former ally, but the main thought seems to be in finding the means to return to Italy.

With the onset of winter not far distant, it was reported here that guerrilla forces in northern Yugoslavia and the troops of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch in the southern part of the country were awaiting the signal to strike.

Ford Company Sued For $1,500,000,000

DETROIT, Sept. 21 (AP)—Grant C. Brown, Pontiac, Mich., inventor acting as his own attorney, named the Ford Motor Company defendant Sept. 20 in a patent infringement suit for $1,500,000,000—the largest amount involved in any litigation in Michigan Federal court records.

Mr. Brown's complaint asserted that in 1926 he patented a device for equalizing four-wheel brakes. He notified the Ford Company in 1935, he said, that it had been using the principles of his patent since 1927.

Boy Accepts Army Medals In Behalf of His Father

MARCH FIELD, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP)—On the proud, throbbing chest of nine-year-old Stanley K. Robinson, Jr., of Altadena, Calif., the Army pinned the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart while personnel of this sprawling air base stood at attention.

The presentation Sept 20 was made by Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Connell in behalf of the youth's father, Col. Stanley K. Robinson, Sr., who was killed while leading a squadron of bombers in the Southwest Pacific.

Board Probes Crash Of Army Air Transport

MAXTON, N. C., Sept. 21 (AP)—A board of inquiry sought to learn today the cause of the crash of an Army transport plane in which 25 soldiers were killed.

The plane crashed on the Laurinburg-Maxton army air-base field two miles from here while on a routine flight yesterday, the post public relations office announced.

Willkie Ready As 'Nominee' Or as Worker

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—In renewed national publicizing of his goal for a 1944 Republican victory, Wendell L. Willkie was out today with the statement that "if the Republican Party intends to drive heart and soul for liberal objectives . . . I shall give it my complete and undeviating service, whether as the convention's nominee or as a worker in the ranks."

Writing in Look magazine in answer to five questions by the weekly's editors, Mr. Willkie declared that "a liberal Republican platform," for which he outlines "five indispensable planks," is his sole "if" in the situation.

Essentially, these call for a rebirth of the liberal Republican tradition whereby the party "led the American people to constantly expanding horizons" for nearly 70 years, he holds.

In inferential reply to criticism that he has too closely identified his views with New Deal foreign and domestic policy, Mr. Willkie refutes the idea that the New Deal Administration is more adept in foreign relations as "a myth that will have to be carefully examined by the people before November, 1944," and castigates it for "disgraceful manipulations" on the home front which he says have "at times constituted a betrayal of our troops."

Home Front Deficiency

"Our home front should be administered along clear lines of authority, in accordance with established principles of American management," he continues. "A better management of the home front would greatly shorten the war."

The liberal objectives he envisages are inherent in the Republican Party ideal, Mr. Willkie asserts, whereas the Roosevelt Administration, "while giving lip service to some of these principles, does not understand them, does not really believe in them."

The Willkie pattern for new Republican ascendancy takes the following outline:

"1. We must never forget that while democratic government rests on majority rule, the essence of freedom is the protection of minorities.

"2. We must have efficient, well-managed and economical administration.

"3. We must have a rebirth of enterprise—real enterprise. This is where the Republican Party has such an enormous role to play.

Economic Security

"4. While a courageous government may hope to check somewhat the disastrous ups and downs of the economical cycle, we cannot hope to do away with them entirely. This means that absolute guarantees must be provided by our society against unemployment and against want because of old age, injury and incapacity.

"5. Finally, the Republican party . . . must take the leadership in formulating a new foreign policy by which we and other nations can assure our future safety and promote our mutual interests."

Mr. Willkie's further plea for a Republican Party that not only speaks for freedom, but acts for fredom, underlines his known determination to take the initiative for the party's 1944 setup.

He represented the article in Look to reporters as nothing more than a full exposition of his viewpoint as circulated at more than 100 private meetings with party leaders in 22 states in recent months.

Strongest Bid

To it, however, is added the strongest personal bid he has yet made for the Presidential nomination. In this connection, persons in Mr. Willkie's confidence hold that as a result of his "selling" campaign, the majority of the New England States now are with him, and that he has a considerable share of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, along with those of the Middle West. Friends are "hopeful a-plenty" that New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois will roll along with the trend.

Mr. Willkie's schedule will take him to St. Louis, Mo., for an Oct. 15 "joint public meeting" arranged by the Missouri delegation to the 1940 Republican National Convention, and to Syracue, N. Y., on Oct. 21 for a speech in connection with the special election campaign of Joe R. Hanley for Lieutenant Governor.

St. Paul Man Heads Disabled Veterans

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the Disabled American Veterans yesterday elected James L. Monnahan, of St. Paul, Minn., National Commander, and outlined a program for care of disabled servicemen of World War II.

The program, set forth in a resolution, called for "adequate hospitalization, compensation, vocational training, and employment for the disabled" to continue "as long as the need exists."

Other officers elected at the convention's closing session included: A. Richard Zurfluh, Boston, Second Junior Vice-Commander; Thomas McCullough, Birmingham, Ala., Fourth Junior Vice-Commander.

Elected to an executive committee were:

Albert F. Sears, Boston; Frank Hickman, Roanoke, Va.; W. F. Sheridan, Nashville, Tenn.; Robert E. Robinson, Shreveport, La.

The Women's Auxiliary elected Maudie Sargent, of Kansas City, Mo., National Commander. Other officers chosen included: Irene Deffen, Pawtucket, R. I., Third Junior Vice-Commander.

Makes His Own Fireworks

Wide World

Welder Makes Some Sparks

Attacking a lifting gear with his welder's torch at the Federal Shipyard, Kearny, N. J., Louis Salsano sets off a display of fireworks. He wears goggles to protect his eyes from the infrared and ultraviolet rays of the sparks. The lifting pads are welded to huge prefabricated parts to serve as handles so that they can be hooked onto cranes and moved.

House Votes Collaboration Of U. S. to Keep Peace Safe

Continued from Page 1

ing acceptable results from these negotiations, nevertheless we will have the satisfaction of having tried and cannot in any respect be any worse off than we will be if we do nothing.

"This resolution tells the world that the United States recognizes that any organization for peace must be based upon power adequate to enforce peace, and that the United States will share both in supplying that power and in the responsibility for the exercise of that power. One may say that this is a commitment that this nation undertakes to participate with the other nations of the world in a genuine and bona-fide effort to find some reasonable means to solve the international disputes by methods other than by war.

"Much has been said about a provision for the use of force. The words 'power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace' not only envisage the use of some kind of force, but may also include the power, if necessary, to control the productive capacity of instruments of aggressive warfare. The traditional 'police force' which disturbs so many people may not be nearly so important as control of strategic materials and productive capacity."

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, who said he witnessed the "death" of the League of Nations when he was a member of the Senate more than 20 years ago, declared that, if approved, it probably would be the first time in history that the House will have made an expression of what may be hoped for and worked for in the world to come after the war is over.

"There can be little hope for peace and decency in the world," he continued, "without the help of the United States. And I hope we will take the leadership in this. Our motives cannot be questioned. We do not seek territory. We do not contemplate aggression.

"Is it dangerous for this great country of ours to co-operate with other nations who want to live peacefully and happily?" he asked.

"Some may say it would be wise for us to sit ourselves at the side of the road and watch the world go by. I wonder if we then would be safe."

He concluded his remarks with this admonition:

"Let us be strong and patient and decent, and again strong."

Such opposition as there was to the resolution came primarily from the Republican side. Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan argued that it would take the United States into a dangerous alliance with other countries. Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York contended that it was a foreign plot designed to do away with the American form of government.

"It commits the United States to become a part of any postwar machinery that a group of foreign nations may set up," he contended. "It proposes to do this without any effective limitations or reservations whatsoever. Sovereign rights, constitutional rights, are by this resolution to be delegated, effective at least as a moral obligation to a group of foreign nations who will set up machinery in which, if we adopt this resolution, we will have pledged the United States to participate."

Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois declared that she looked upon a resolution approving "appropriate international machinery" to keep the peace as "the most dangerous bill ever presented to an American Congress."

"The words in this resolution sound harmless and innocent as a Congressional prayer for postwar peace," she said. "However, this language furnishes internationalists with all power they ask to enable them to rob Americans of their independence and fix it so that America shall be in a world government or alliance which will not mean peace for America but repeated wars."

One Democrat, Representative Malcolm C. Tarver of Georgia, announced that he would vote against the resolution. Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas spoke against it, but later announced his conversion on the ground that, while he didn't really like the resolution, its rejection would be more misunderstood than its passage.

Churchill: 'Second Front' Poised

Continued from Page 1

of the minute and exact planning that had gone into the Italian campaign—it was an answer to critics in the same forum where he had met and mastered so many previous criticisms—presented the picture of an Allied hand in Italy far harder than previously had been known.

The Allies did not insist upon having Mussolini handed over beforehand, he said, for the simple reason that it would have tipped off the Germans of Badoglio's plan to make peace at a moment when "the Italians were in the position of having still to appear as allies of Germany."

Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government, Mr. Churchill explained, had made preparations to hold Mussolini, but was not prepared against the one method Hitler attempted and brought off—"a heavy parachute descent at that particular point (Gran Sasso)."

"They had one card up their sleeves," he added calmly. "The caribinieri guards had orders to shoot Mussolini if any attempt was made to rescue him. But they failed in their duty."

The Prime Minister told the Commons that the Mediterranean campaign is not "a substitute for a direct attack across the Channel on the Germans in France and the Low Countries"—that he never has regarded it as such.

"On the contrary," he said, "the opening of this new front in the Mediterranean was always intended to be an essential preliminary to the main attack upon Germany and her ring of subjugated and satellite states."

Elimination of Italy

He disclosed, however, that he and President Roosevelt set Italy's elimination from the war as their principal objective when they met in Washington last May and added that no one "would have expected it to have been so rapidly achieved."

Turning to the air war, the Prime Minister announced that weight of bombs dropped on Germany in the past year was three times that of the preceding 12 months and that the United States and British aircraft supply now exceeds that of Germany by more than four to one.

Saying that the almost total destruction of German war centers was continuing on a great scale, Mr. Churchill disclosed that the percentage of plane losses to the RAF in the first eight months of 1943 was less than the same period last year and that the morale of the crews was consequently higher.

He announced also that during the four months ending Sept. 18 not a single merchant vessel was lost by enemy action in the North Atlantic and that enemy U-boats had not sunk one Allied ship anywhere in the world during the first two weeks of September.

Mr. Churchill added, however, that German U-boats had become active again and that one convoy was being attacked at the present time.

In a future disclosure of Russia's participation in the Italian surrender, the Prime Minister said the Soviet Government studied the armistice terms and authorized Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to sign them in its name.

He also disclosed that arrangements had been made to land an American air-borne division in Rome at the same time as the main invasion of Italy, but that it was not possible because the Germans held the air fields.

Negro Rail Workers' Complaints Are Heard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Complaints of dining car employees and railway repair shop workers that they are denied equality of treatment in their jobs because they are Negroes were heard here Sept. 18 by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee as it wound up a four-day hearing.

Testimony of the dining car employees centered on alleged failure of the railroads to promote Negro waiters to dining car stewards.

The New York Central railroad, one of the 22 roads charged with discrimination, filed a statement expressing willingness to meet with an FEPC committee to attempt a solution. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas road filed a supplementary statement saying it is willing to hire Negroes as dining car stewards.

Seven unions holding jurisdiction over shop craft workers were accused by witnesses of denying Negro workers promotions to which seniority entitled them.

A decision on the charges was reserved. The FEPC is empowered to issue "cease and desist" orders in the event it finds discrimination exists.

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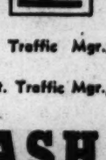

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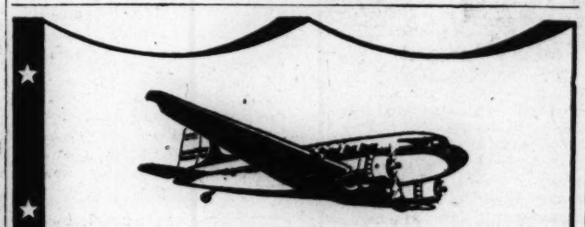

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The Home Forum

The Power of Sincerity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How IRRESISTIBLE is sincerity! What a sense of confidence and trust is inspired by the honest and straightforward manner of one who is without dissimulation and double intent!

Even from the human standpoint sincerity is a priceless quality which frequently enables mortals to go far in their respective fields. In the practice of Christian Science, an absolute sincerity of purpose is essential to success.

A standard dictionary defines sincerity as a desire to conform to the truth. Christian Science reveals the allness of one Mind, God, and teaches how to reflect that Mind, giving its students an absolute concept of truth to which to adhere. It teaches that, contrary to the evidence of physical sense, the real selfhood of man is God's likeness, and that God's man is now in possession of all good—blessed, guided, and sustained by Spirit. In truth, man being spiritual reflects the one Mind, is animated by one purpose. He is safe and complete, never for a moment deprived of his right place and spiritual individuality, and is in harmonious adjustment with every other idea of the divine Mind.

The demonstration of the truth of Christian Science is always a liberation from some phase of the illusion that manhood is divided into personal mortal beings, living in matter, and loving, hating, and fearing its varied manifestations. This demonstration is perceived humanly as an improvement in human conditions in whatever way it may be needed.

* * *

Surely man never lived in greater need of the truth than today. On all sides are evidences of world-wide destruction and desolation, and few there are whose lives have not been touched by them. How are we meeting this challenge to our understanding? Are the horizons of thought bounded by personal fears? Are we submitting to skepticism and defeatism, to worldly desires, or world-weariness? Or are we holding thought resolutely to the absolute spiritual knowledge that one all-beneficent Principle is even now operating in the affairs of men and is working out the purposes of infinite good?

True, this is not always easy. But how many who follow a particular line of endeavor find an easy course? The intrepid aviator welcomes the skill-provoking hazards; the skilled engineer accepts the challenge of technical difficulties; the successful manual worker or business person undertakes with enthusiasm new and more exacting duties. So, too, if one is cherishing a wholehearted desire for spiritual progress, he will regard difficult problems as the means of testing his understanding and advancing to higher levels of thought.

You are always in a situation that promotes your growth if you accept it lovingly and joyfully as your opportunity to express more of the divine nature, to turn unreservedly to God as the Giver of all good, the source of security and completeness. It is not necessary to accept as inevitable any of the evidences of a topsy-turvy world, or to admit that they can disrupt one's home or business, reverse one's achievements, or threaten one's safety. God's goodness has never been any greater than it is today, but it must be sought and claimed with a wholehearted devotion.

* * *

Sometimes we find with joy that we have been spontaneously expressing an unselfed consecration to Truth, but to consistently maintain this singleness of purpose requires watchfulness and prayer. Personal sense does not easily part with its desires and convictions, but tries to preserve them under different guises. The alert Christian Scientist heeds this counsel given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 8), "We should examine ourselves and learn what is the affection and purpose of the heart, for in this way only can we learn what we honestly are."

Self-examination in the light of Christian Science is not a morbidly introspective process, but the impersonal inspection of motives presented to thought to see whether they tend toward or away from selfish, material thinking. In the parable of the sower and the seed Christ Jesus said that the seed sown in "the good ground are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience" (Luke 8:15). Certain mental soil does not "just happen" to be congenial to Truth. It is made so and kept so by careful tilling and refreshing, and by the removal of the worthless weeds of personal sense.

To practice Christian Science means to give up the material at all points—not merely to go through the appearance of doing so with the secret reservation that Spirit will give it back, but actually and sincerely to let go of all phases of the belief that happiness and well-being are dependent upon matter. Nothing is ever lost in the process except a cheating dream-sense whose promises must eventually be seen as mirages. And in the awakening from self-centered earth-bound beliefs there is peace and security, the solution of all doubts and fears, the meeting of rightful human needs, and the healing of self-willed wants. What joy and inspiration to be impelled by one all-absorbing, selfless purpose—the purpose to serve God as Joshua exhorted (24:14), "in sincerity and in truth"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO": *An Etching by James Swann*

ALONG THE SHORE of Lake Michigan, well north of Chicago's busy concentration of activity called "The Loop," lies a beautiful stretch of park land, commemorating in its name one of the most loved presidents of the United States. Much of the vast extent of this park, above the vista shown here, has been added to the shore by long patient processions of little dump carts, moving earth almost spoonful by spoonful, until now apartment houses and public buildings that were once at the water's edge are far inland.

The artist has indicated with restraint and appreciation the dramatic contrast between the flat open spaces of the park and the massive piles of dwellings, so pleasantly framed in delicate foliage. Chicago is particularly happy in the many trees that soften her hard outlines.

Originally from Texas, James Swann is an artist with a wide interest in such crafts as book-binding, wood-carving, and batik, as well as painting and etching. For some years he has taken an active part in the Chicago Society of Etchers.

Le Pouvoir de la Sincérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ELLE EST irrésistible la sincérité. Quelle confiance inspire l'attitude franche et loyale d'une personne ignorant la duplicité, l'hypocrisie!

Même au point de vue purement humain, la sincérité est une qualité précieuse, un élément de succès; elle favorise beaucoup les progrès des mortels dans la carrière qu'ils ont choisie. Pour réussir dans la pratique de la Science Chrétienne, il faut tendre au but avec une sincérité absolue.

Selon le dictionnaire, la sincérité est le désir de se conformer à la vérité. La Science Chrétienne révèle la plénitude du seul Entendement, de Dieu; ceux qui l'étudient apprennent à refléter cet Entendement, car elle leur donne un concept absolu de la vérité auquel ils peuvent rester fidèles. Cette Science enseigne que, contrairement au témoignage des sens physiques, la véritable individualité de l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu; que l'homme de Dieu est maintenant même en possession de tous les biens, béni, guidé, soutenu par l'Esprit. En vérité l'homme, étant spirituel, reflète l'unique Entendement; une seule intention l'anime. Il est en sécurité, intact et complet; il n'est jamais privé de sa place légitime et de son individualité spirituelle; un rapport harmonieux l'unit à toutes les autres idées de l'Entendement divin.

En Science Chrétienne, la démonstration de la vérité est toujours une libération: on échappe dans une certaine mesure à l'illusion d'après quoi l'homme générique serait divisé en une foule d'êtres mortels personnels, vivant dans la matière dont les diverses manifestations leur inspireraient l'amour, la haine ou la crainte. Pour le sens humain, cette démonstration se traduit par une amélioration des circonstances là où ces dernières demandaient réforme.

Au cours des siècles, on n'a jamais eu plus besoin de la vérité que ce n'est le cas aujourd'hui. De vastes contrées sont en proie à la destruction, à la désolation, et il est peu de personnes qui n'en aient senti les atteintes dans leur propre existence. Quelle est notre attitude en face de circonstances qui mettent à l'épreuve notre compréhension? L'horizon de notre pensée est-il limité par des craintes personnelles? Cédons-nous au défaitisme, au scepticisme, à la mondanité, à la lassitude? Notre pensée, au contraire, s'attache-t-elle résolument à ce fait spirituel absolu: le Principe dont la bonté s'étend à tous opère maintenant même, il gouverne les hommes et les circonstances selon le plan du bien infini.

Sans doute, il n'est pas toujours facile de voir cela. Mais n'y a-t-il pas des obstacles à vaincre dans n'importe quel champ d'action? L'aviateur intrépide s'expose à des hasards qui l'obligent à déployer toutes ses aptitudes; l'ingénieur compétent accepte la lutte contre les difficultés techniques; l'artisan, l'employé consciencieux entreprennent avec enthousiasme des devoirs nouveaux et plus astreignants. De même, pour ceux qui recherchent avant tout les progrès spirituels, un problème ardu ne sera qu'un moyen de mettre à l'épreuve la compréhension qu'ils ont acquise et d'atteindre un niveau de pensée supérieur.

Vous êtes toujours dans la situation favorable à votre croissance spirituelle si vous acceptez avec amour et joie ce qui vous donne l'occasion d'exprimer davantage la nature divine, de vous tourner sans réserve vers Dieu, Dispensateur de tous les biens, source de la plénitude et de la sécurité. Il n'est pas nécessaire d'accepter comme inévitables les indices de désarroi mondial, d'admettre que ces perturbations puissent détruire notre foyer, nous enlever notre gagne-pain, réduire à néant nos entreprises ou menacer notre existence. La bonté de Dieu n'a jamais été plus grande qu'elle ne l'est aujourd'hui; mais il faut la rechercher et l'affirmer de tout notre cœur.

Parfois nous nous apercevons avec joie que nous avons spontanément exprimé l'abnégation, le dévouement à la Vérité; mais pour maintenir jour après jour cette consécration, la vigilance et la prière sont indispensables. Le sens personnel ne renonce pas facilement à ses désirs et à ses convictions; il essaie de les conserver sous différents masques. Le Scientiste Chrétien, s'il est alerte, obéit au conseil que donne Mary Baker Eddy dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 8): "Nous devrions nous examiner pour apprendre quelles sont les affections et les intentions du cœur, car c'est ainsi seulement que nous pouvons apprendre ce que nous sommes réellement."

S'examiner soi-même à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne n'est point un processus d'introspection morbide; c'est l'analyse impersonnelle des mobiles qui se présentent à la pensée, pour voir s'ils se rapprochent ou s'éloignent du penser matériel égoïste. Expliquant sa parabole du semeur, Jésus le Christ disait: "Ce qui tombe dans la bonne terre, ce sont ceux qui, ayant entendu la parole avec un cœur honnête et bon, la retiennent et portent du fruit avec persévérance" (Luc 8:15). Il est des terrains mentaux qui semblent peu propres à recevoir la Vérité. Ils ne le deviennent et ne le restent que grâce à des labours consciencieux, à des sarclages qui font disparaître les mauvaises herbes du sens personnel.

Mettre en pratique la Science Chrétienne signifie renoncer en tout point à la matérialité—non pas avec le secret espoir que l'Esprit vous rendra ce qu'on donne, mais sincèrement, sans réserve, avec l'abandon total de la croyance que le bonheur et le bien-être dépendent de la matière. Cette méthode ne vous fait rien perdre sinon le sens trompeur, le rêve dont les promesses ne sont que des mirages, comme on doit tôt ou tard le reconnaître. Lorsqu'on se réveille des croyances égoïstes et terre à terre, on trouve la paix, la sécurité, la victoire sur les doutes et la crainte; toutes les choses dont on a vraiment besoin sont présentes, et l'on guérit des faux désirs fondés sur la volonté personnelle. Quelle joie, quelle inspiration de poursuivre un noble but qui vous absorbe entièrement—de se consacrer à servir Dieu, comme Josué le demandait (24:14), "avec droiture, avec fidélité"!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Whitman Mirrors America

OF COURSE the essential elements of all first-class artistic and literary productions are always the same, just as nature, just as man, are essentially the same everywhere. Yet the literature of every people has a stamp of its own, starts from and implies antecedents and environments peculiar to itself.

Just as ripe, mellow, storied, Ivy-towered, velvet-turfed England lies back of Tennyson, and is vocal through him; just as canny, covenanting, conscience-burdened, craggy, sharp-tongued Scotland lies back of Carlyle; just as thrifty, well-schooled, well-housed, prudent, and moral New England lies back of her group of poets, and is voiced by them,—so America as a whole, our turbulent democracy, our self-glorification, our faith in the future, our huge mass movements, our continental spirit, lie back of Whitman and are implied by his work. . . .

In him the new spirit of democracy first completely knows itself, is fearless, tolerant, religious, aggressive, triumphant, and bestows itself lavishly upon all sides. It is tentative, doubtful, hesitating no longer. It is at ease in the world, it takes possession, it fears no rival, it advances with confident step.—From "Whitman," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Autumn Sunday

The first bright gale of autumn bugles down
the slope,
Exciting the tidy brook into sunlit motion.
Suddenly wistful, it stirs through the leaves
But scatters into fragments of laughter
As the children come, shouting under the
walnut trees.

BARBARA WILSON

A Nucleus of American Genius

ONLY SEVENTEEN years ago, a leading American painter-critic, Walter Pach, published an article in which the general tone is one of unbelief, and impeachment of the American output as still provincial. He could mention Winslow Homer and Albert P. Ryder, only to add, "It must be men of such a breed who will make real American art when we are ready to produce it." He was deferential to the "great" or French tradition; and he found only Maurice B. Prendergast worthy of individual mention, among contemporary American workers.

Here, then, is a record of a national art definitely—one cannot deny the evidence and the overwhelming weight of opinion—inferior to that of the older nations, up to the early 1920's. Looking back from the 1930's, having learned, in what we believe to be a civilized way, to value creative plastic invention, along with what other qualities art must purvey, we have discovered nevertheless that there were American solitaries, two or three lonely creative geniuses, who were overlooked by the apologists. . . .

Since 1920 two painters in particular, Albert P. Ryder and John H. Twachtman, have been recognized as geniuses largely overlooked in their time, but today measuring up as creators whose canvases any world gallery would be wise to seek out—in other words, universal rather than merely national figures. If one add to these the expatriate Whistler, there is the nucleus, even before 1900, of a tradition of originality—a heart or center needed to make really important the body of art that had long been marked by all the secondary virtues of competence, honesty, vigor, dignity, and adaptiveness, in, say, the canvases of Inness, Homer, Eakins, Duveneck, Cassatt, Fuller, and Hassam, and, in sculpture, the monuments of St. Gaudens.—From "Art in the United States," by SHELDON CHENEY, in "America Now," edited by HAROLD E. STEARNS. (New York: Scribner.)

More Punch, Please

TAKE 821 SAILORS, 279 soldiers, 2 marines, and a mountain of food; a crew of housewives to serve, six husbands to open bottles and two boys to carry away the empties. Add a hundred girls, deftly credentialed, shake up with a dance band, and you have our USO on Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Aletha took her place, ladling punch. She had been there before. It was all new to me and I was in no mood for any part of it; but I had promised. So I reported to Mrs. Richfield for orders.

She was a tall, unhurried woman in a green dress. She took me to the kitchen. Three women were busily washing glass cups. Two boys were crawling about gathering bottles. A gray-haired man was pouring ginger ale into a big kettle. "I guess," Mrs. Richfield told me, "you can be our bus boy. Mr. Cartmill will make the punch. You carry it in, and keep the glassware moving."

I grabbed a tray of cups and went out into the big center room. That's where the boys eat. In the next room, there's band music and in a third they play ping-pong. I set the glasses down beside Aletha and picked up a tray of used ones. "More punch," she ordered.

Her partner at the other bowl was a small, dark-haired woman who had a boy in Dakar. She was an island in a sea of hands, reaching for cups—big hands, smooth hands, hairy hands, pudgy hands, slender hands. She ladled industriously. "More punch," she ordered as I passed.

* * *

The band was playing "Anchors A-weigh." Everybody sang, soldiers and sailors alike, and the floor shook.

In the kitchen, the dishwashers pounced on me. "All these cups are clean. Can you get them out of here, so we'll have some room?"

"Punch is ready, too," announced Mr. Cartmill.

I got the glasses out of there and delivered the punch. The band was playing "The Caissons Go Rolling Along" and sailors, soldiers, and girls were stamping with impartial fervor.

A little sailor, with snapping black eyes, caught my arm. "Do you know where's Mrs. Richfield? What's she look like?"

"Big woman in a green dress," I told him. "She circulates around and straightens out situations."

"Roger," he said, and disappeared.

* * *

In the kitchen, Mr. Cartmill opened another case of ginger ale. "How's the punch holding out?" he asked.

"Enough, at the moment."

"That's because they're all in there singing. Soon as the band stops, we'll have a rush." He hacked off more ice.

At her station, Aletha was talking to two sailors. One confided: "I'm from Minnesota."

"I've been there," said Aletha.

"You have? What part?"

"Minneapolis."

"Well, what do you know? My home town's only twenty miles from there!"

* * *

The other sailor put down his cup. "I'm from Oregon. Ever been to Oregon, ma'am?"

"I never have," admitted Aletha.

"Oregon's nice. I—it's really nice. But it's a long ways from here." The two sailors clinked their glasses. "To the ladies," said Oregon, "who come here and give us a good time and keep us from getting homesick."

The band was playing "The Marines' Hymn." There wasn't a marine in the house by now, but everybody sang like mad.

* * *

Back in the kitchen, Mr. Cartmill was directing a sailor with snapping black eyes. "She was here a few minutes ago. Tall woman in a green dress. She can't be far away."

"Oke," said the sailor, and disappeared.

The band stopped playing. The crowd burst from the ballroom. The punch ladles never stopped. I never stopped. Mr. Cartmill never stopped. The dishwashers speeded up and wet towels hung about the kitchen, like drying sails after the Mackinac Island race.

Mr. Cartmill looked at his watch. "Another half-hour. But the boys get awfully thirsty, these last thirty minutes. I'll order up more ginger ale."

* * *

The only quiet spot was in one corner of the game room, where a woman with colored pencils sat under a light and drew portraits of one boy after another. Aletha, on leave from her duties, came out to the kitchen, looking back over her shoulder. "She's good," she commented, "She's a professional downtown, they tell me. Donates her time here every Sunday."

The sailor with black eyes came up to Aletha. "Have you seen Mrs. Richfield?"

"Let's go look," said Aletha, and they disappeared.

A tall soldier, with a girl, popped into the kitchen. "Has anybody a pencil?" Nobody had. "Well, maybe I can remember it." He turned to the girl. "Dorchester 653— How was it, again?"

Mrs. Richfield came into the kitchen with the small sailor in tow. "I've been looking all over for you," he said. "Somebody said you would give me another ping-pong ball."

"Why, certainly." She unlocked a cupboard. "Here you are."

"Thanks awfully. The other one—" He stopped.

Everybody stopped. In the whole rambling place nobody moved except the band, playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

* * *

On the last note, a gong sounded. Everybody started home. The small sailor handed the ping-pong ball back to Mrs. Richfield. "I was just a little late," he grinned. "Good-night."

In five minutes, everybody was gone except one sailor looking for his cap. There remained only civilians cleaning up.

Aletha and I went home. "How do you feel?" she asked.

"Fine." It was true, too. I never felt better.

JOHN F. HAYES

A City Must Love Pigeons

A city must love
pigeons;
Also the country.
But a city seems to
have more need
of them.
The arc of a pigeon's
flight,
The grace of the fanning
wings,
The color of pigeons
against stone
structures.
And there seems to
be a special
affinity between
cobblestones and
pigeons.
The friendly birds
tippling along
on walk and
grass are a
gladsome sight.
The flights and
sounds of pigeons
soften the strict,
gray city
background.
Then perhaps pigeons
love cities, too.
But a city, I think,
needs pigeons
whirling, wheeling
in the air,
tippling on the
walks.
It needs the gentle
cooing sounds;
It needs the colors
so akin to a
city's own colors.
Ledges and eaves
of tall buildings
are pigeon promenades.
A city loves pigeons,
and the pigeons
must love a
city.

HELEN ECKERT

Mountain Note

Regarded by
The upraised mind,
The whole earth is
A peak of land;
And all the houses
Built by men
Appear like stars
They gathered in.

WADE VAN DORE

for Thinkers

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Prime Minister Churchill Reports to Parliament on Progress of War

African Move No Substitute For Attack Across Channel

British Premier says that the opening of a new front in the Mediterranean was always intended by itself and others to be an essential preliminary to the main attack on Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP) — The partial text of Prime Minister Churchill's address to Parliament follows:

I could not embark upon the business which is set down for today without expressing what is in the hearts of all members of this House—our profound regret at the very sad news it has been your duty, Mr. Speaker, to announce from the chair the sudden death early this morning of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Only yesterday evening he sat with us in Cabinet, apparently in the best health and spirits and now he has been instantaneously removed from our affairs in which he was playing a most important part. I would suggest that on the next sitting day we pause for a short time in our business in order to give the House the opportunity of paying a more formal tribute to one of its distinguished members who was holding an office of the greatest consequence in the peculiar stresses of war.

I will defer any remarks which I may make on this sad matter—to me a very acute personal grief—until the proper time is reached.

I now turn to the statement which I understood was desired by the House that I should make.

I have to go some way back in order to put the whole broad scene before the House.

At my conference with the President at Washington in June, 1942, the decision was taken to send an American Army and a strong British contingent to occupy French Northwest Africa and, later on, Nov. 8, 1942, was fixed for the descent. I was very much in favor of this for a variety of reasons most of which are now well known.

Grave Issues

I have never regarded this African operation as a substitute for a direct attack across the Channel upon the Germans in France or the Low Countries. On the contrary, the opening of this new front in the Mediterranean was always intended by itself and others to be an essentially preliminary to the main attack on Germany and her ring of subjugated and satellite states.

At that time, 15 months ago, no decision was taken beyond the occupation of North Africa. There followed almost immediately, in fact, while I was in Washington, the June, 1942, disaster of Tobruk and the retreat, with the loss of 80,000 men, of our Desert Army of more than 400 miles to the approaches to Cairo and Alexandria.

This raised very grave issues, the Delta, Nile Valley and Suez Canal all being in jeopardy at the same time the German attack through the Caucasus was developing in a way which seemed to menace the Caspian Basin and the vital oil fields of Baku, Iraq, and Persia.

At Moscow, Premier Stalin was able to speak to me with confidence in his ability to withstand the German attack, and he told me beforehand of the counter-strokes by which he intended to relieve Stalingrad and if possible to destroy the German forces before it.

At Cairo, Generals Alexander and Montgomery were placed in command, and their substantial reinforcements which had been sent from Britain several months before had arrived to strengthen the Desert Army. Plans were made to resist Rommel's impending attack and thereafter to regain the initiative by a major battle. These plans proved successful. Almost exactly a year ago, on Sept. 23, began the heavy action which resulted in Rommel's decisive repulse, and a month later the Desert Army won a hard and prolonged battle at Alamein and set forth upon its immortal march—a march that is not yet completed. From that time on for a whole year we and our great allies have had an almost unbroken success by land, by sea, and in the air. I cannot recollect anything so complete and prolonged as the series of victories which have attended our Allied arms in almost every theater.

Pincers Closing

At the same time that our Desert Army has been making its great advance with the conquest of Northwest Africa and Sicily, the Russian armies have advanced 1,000 miles of front from the Volga almost to the Dnieper, a distance in many places of more than 500 miles, driving before them with prodigious slaughter the hordes of Germans who had invaded their country and inflicted so many indescribable barbarities upon its inhabitants.

On July 10, British and American armies on a scale of perhaps have a million men, the first wave of whom were carried as the House knows in upwards of 2,700 ships and landing craft, began their attack upon Sicily and in a campaign of 38 days the entire island was conquered with a loss to the enemy of 165,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, or more than four times the Allies' losses in the operation.

The almost total and systematic destruction of many of the centers of the German war effort continues on a greater scale and at a greater pace. The havoc wrought is indescribable.

The effect upon German war production in all its forms and upon U-boat building are matched by those produced upon the life and economy of the whole of that guilty organization. There has been an enormous diversion of the German energy from the war fronts to internal defense against our attacks and the offensive power of the enemy has been notably crippled thereby.

The German Air Force has been driven increasingly onto the defensive. The attacks we have had in this island, though marked by occasional distressing incidents, are at present negligible compared with the vast scale of war the enemy is increasingly compelled to concentrate on building fighter aircraft and night fighter aircraft for home defense at the expense of his bomber production. He is also forced to save his strength so far as possible on all the fighting fronts and is therefore restricted to a far lower rate of activity than we and our Allies maintain. Thus he throws the burden increasingly upon his fully occupied ground forces.

Air War

The Royal Air Force is at present maintaining in action throughout the war scene in all theaters nearly 50 per cent more first-line aircraft than Germany. That is, the RAF alone, apart from Russia. On top of this already heavy preponderance comes the whole rapidly expanding weight of the United States Army, building up ceaselessly in this country and already in action on a great scale both here and in the Mediterranean.

The American system of daylight bombing gives great accuracy on specific targets and is also accompanied by very severe fighting, producing heavy losses among the enemy's fighting aircraft.

Many superb actions of courage and daring have been fought by the great American Air Force who is developing here and in the Mediterranean a high spirit of fellowship. Generous emulation subsists between them and their British comrades.

The British and American forces are fed by an ever broadening and improving supply of new aircraft which altogether exceeds the corresponding German aircraft supply by more than four to one.

The continued progress of Anglo-American preponderance which can certainly be expeted month after month opens the possibilities of saturating German defenses both on the ground and in the air in spite of the desperate efforts which the enemy is making and will certainly continue to make to strengthen his home defenses in proportion to the mounting weight of our attack.

Dangers Foreseen

This word saturation comes to have a particular significance in the general field of air war. If a certain degree of saturation can be reached, and we can be sure that this can only be won against an increasingly hard foe and a bitter struggle with enemy air defences, a reaction of the most far-reaching character will be produced. We shall in fact create conditions under which, with small loss to ourselves, the actual methodical destruction by day and night of the enemy military target, of significance in the widest sense, will become possible.

This destruction by the Anglo-American forces is not necessarily beyond our reach even in 1944 with consequences, if it is attained, which cannot be measured and must certainly be profound.

All this must be considered in relation to the gigantic struggle which is proceeding ceaselessly along the 2,000 mile Russian front from the White Sea to the Black Sea, where the Russian forces are already at many points superior in strength to the Germans.

But we must not in these favorable tendencies do anything to weaken our efforts or to belittle the dangers that are facing us or believe that the war is coming to an end.

On the contrary we must expect that a terrible foe whom we are so heavily smiting will make frenzied efforts to retaliate.

The speeches of German leaders from Hitler downwards contain mysterious allusions to new methods and new weapons which will presently be tried against us. It would be of course only natural for the enemy to spread such rumors in order to encourage his own people.

There is probably more in it than that. We have, for example, now had experience on a new type of aerial bomb which the enemy has begun to use upon our shipping at close quarters on our ships close to the coast. This bomb may be described as a sort of rocket-assisted glider which releases its bombs from a height and is directed towards its target by a parent aircraft. It may be that the Germans are developing other weapons on novel lines with which they hope to do us damage. I can assure the House that unceasing vigilance and most intense study—the most intense we are capable of giving—is being given to these possibilities. So far we have always been able to find an answer to any new problems presented.

Lull Helps

We have taken advantage of the lull in U-boat attacks to bring in the largest possible convoys and we have replenished our resources in this Island of essential commodities, especially oil fuels, which stand now almost at a higher level than any time since the outbreak of the war. We have a substantial margin between us and what is called the danger level and which we have never trenched upon even at the worst times.

The fundamental fact in the war against Japan is the steady diminution of Japanese shipping in relation to the task their war policy imposed upon them. The wasting process is most marked. . . . They cannot possibly hold the vast areas they occupy except upon a certain minimum shipping supply. Their losses certainly exceed any means they have or can ever obtain of replacement.

This also is true about their air force which . . . long ago had been overtaken and now is increasingly surpassed every month by the enormous United States expansion. . . .

Considerable progress has been made in the reorganization of the Southeast Asia Command which is being set up in India to intensify the war against Japan. The supreme Allied commander, Admiral Mountbatten, will shortly arrive in India, accompanied by staff officers who will form a combined Allied headquarters modeled on that which has been set up under General Eisenhower. . . .

Headquarters of the new command will be set up first at Delhi so as to be . . . in closest liaison with the Government of India and with Auchinleck, Commander in Chief in India. The new command and the appointment of Mountbatten have been warmly welcomed by Chiang Kai-shek. . . .

Recent Events

I now return, after placing these general considerations before the House, to the more recent events in the Mediterranean theater which are so fresh and vivid in our minds.

The Badoglio Government came into existence with the intention of making peace in accordance with the will of the nation. They were, however, intruded upon at all points and overlaid by the Germans and had the greatest difficulty in maintaining themselves against this fateful pressure. We knew nothing about this new regime.

Presently feelers were put out by the new Italian Government through various channels, asking for terms and explaining the deadly character of the difficulties in which they were involved. These difficulties arose from the menacing presence of German armies, police and spies all around them. . . .

We were sympathetic to those difficulties, but to all advances we made the reply: Surrender must be unconditional. On Aug. 15 an Italian envoy, an officer with the rank of general, called on our Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Samuel Hoare, with credentials proving he came with full authority from Marshal Badoglio, and that he came to say that when the Allies landed in Italy the Italian Government was prepared to join them against Germany. When could they come?

I was at this time not entirely by accident at Quebec for the Conference and I was in closest contact with the President. The Foreign Secretary was with me and I also was accompanied by an ample cipher staff and secretariat through whom hourly touch could be maintained with my colleagues in the War Cabinet. The President and I therefore were able to act together and give prompt guidance in any emergency.

With the approval of the War Cabinet it was decided that Eisenhower should send British and American staff officers to meet the Italian envoy at Lisbon.

We at once informed Premier Stalin of what was in progress. On Aug. 19, a meeting in Lisbon took place. The envoy was informed we would only accept unconditional surrender. Military terms embodying this act of surrender—not so much the conditions as the directions following the act of surrender—which had been prepared some weeks earlier, after prolonged discussion between Washington, London and Eisenhower's headquarters, were now placed before the envoy.

He did not oppose those terms, drastic though they were, but replied the purpose of his visit was to discuss how Italy could join the United Nations in the war against Germany.

He also asked how the terms could be executed in face of German opposition.

'Unconditional' Final

The British and American officers replied they were empowered only to discuss unconditional surrender. They were, however, authorized to add—this was the decision we took at Quebec—that if at any time, anywhere and in any circumstances, any Italian forces or people were found by our troops to be fighting the Germans, we would immediately give them all possible aid. On Aug. 23, the Italian general departed with these military terms expressing the act of unconditional surrender and with full warning that civil and administrative terms would be presented later.

He then made his way back to Rome with great secrecy and danger. He promised to lay these terms before his Government and to bring back their answer to General Eisenhower's headquarters by Aug. 31. In the interval another Italian general arrived bringing with him as his credentials no less a person than Gen. Carton de Wiart, V. C., one of our most famous military figures whom the Italians captured two years ago through a forced landing in the Mediterranean.

This second mission did not, however, affect the course of events.

On Aug. 31 the Italian envoy returned. He met General Eisenhower's representative at Syracuse. The Italian Government were willing to accept the terms unconditionally, but they did not see how they could carry them out in the teeth of the heavy German forces gathered near Rome . . . and many other points throughout the country. . . .

We did not doubt the sincerity of the envoy nor his Government, but we were not able to reveal our military plans for the invasion of Italy . . . the real difficulty was that the Italians were powerless and until we landed in strength, we couldn't give them a date.

We therefore timed the announcement for the moment we deemed would give us the best military chance and give them the best chance of extricating themselves from the German grip. This meant an armistice should be accorded only at that moment or just before our main descent . . .

We would have done more if it had been possible to help this unhappy Government who was beset on every side by insoluble problems and who have since acted towards us to their best ability both with courage and good faith.

We offered and prepared to land an American air-borne division at Rome at the same time the armistice was declared in order to fight off two German armored divisions massed outside it to help Italians, but owing to the German investment of Rome's air fields which took place in the last day or two before the announcement of the armistice—of which investment the Italian Government warned us—it was not possible to carry out this part of the plan . . .

Associated Press

Prime Minister Churchill Speaks

The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, in his first official appearance in the House of Commons since he returned from a conference with President Roosevelt at Quebec, pledged a mass invasion of the Continent from the west and defended Allied policy in the Italian campaign.

Nelson and Lyttelton To Meet in London

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 21

Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, is expected in London this week to meet with Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of State in charge of production, for a series of talks designed to speed up production of weapons and supplies for the Far Eastern and European offensives.

It is believed here they may draw up a schedule specifying what material is to be produced by each of the two countries in the next six months and consider initial steps for the restoration of industry in Italy and other occupied countries at the end of the war.

Chiang Stands Out Above Party Strife, Links Italy's Fall With Japan's Doom

Surrender of Navy hailed as opening shorter sea route for Allied aid to Far East partner.

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 21 (AP)—The surrender of the Italian Navy has effectively linked China's war against aggression to the European battle theater, declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the speech with which he opened the fourth plenary session of the People's Political Council.

"The safety of seaborne traffic through the Mediterranean has considerably shortened the Allies' route for the movement of troops and supplies," the Generalissimo said. "Part of the Allied naval forces can now be shifted to the Far East. Broadly speaking, the capitulation of the Italian Navy determines Japan's ultimate doom."

Discussing the Manchurian situation, General Chiang reiterated his Mukden Anniversary statement of 1941: "Our sacred resistance will not end until the lost territory of our Northeast is fully recovered and the liberty of our fellow-countrymen there regained."

He said this has been China's consistent policy, and added: "Military developments at present are bringing us closer to the attainment of our aim. We are more confident than ever of our ability to regain all our lost territory in the Northeast, and we will begrudge no sacrifice that the consummation of this task may entail."

The Generalissimo told the council:

"Through more than six years the resistance of China on her 4,000 kilometer front has immobilized more than 30 enemy divisions. Now is the time for us to co-ordinate our efforts with those of our Allies in launching an all-front counteroffensive to bring our fight . . . to a successful conclusion.

"But the closer we approach final victory the heavier will be our burden. It is hoped you will urge all the citizens of the country to do their part loyally and exert their utmost so that the ultimate triumph may be achieved."

General Chiang's audience consisted of 193 members of the People's Political Council, including small delegations from the Communist, State Socialist and Young China Parties, together with some 100 high Government and Kuomintang Party officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

He said that relations with Great Britain, the United States, Russia and other United Nations members would be placed on a "closer and more solid basis," adding:

"An evergrowing spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness is especially evident in the co-ordination of the war efforts. In this war we can surely win both a complete victory and a lasting peace. Of this there can be no doubt."

Chiang assured the delegates that the Government would persevere in the enforcement of its Price Control Program in which, he said, "there was much left to be desired." He also requested them to help in promoting self-government in Free China so that a constitutional government may be launched soon after the end of the war.

Indo-China Arrests Badoglio Italians

Recorded by CBS

New York, Sept. 21

The Governor General of Japanese-dominated French Indo-China, Admiral Jean Decoux, "has had all Italian residents of Indo-China loyal to the Badoglio Government arrested," the German-controlled Paris Radio said.

Short-wave listening stations recorded the radiocast.

Caldwell Elected To Curtin Cabinet

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—All members of the previous Labor Party ministry except George Lawson, Minister of Transport, were re-elected for Cabinet positions Sept 20.

Arthur Augustus Caldwell, representative for Melbourne, was selected to replace Mr. Lawson. Mr. Caldwell's election came as a surprise because he has opposed the policy of Prime Minister John Curtin to extend the area of service for conscripted militia troops.

Mr. Curtin will allot Cabinet portfolios later. The caucus followed recent election in which the Labor Party won by an unprecedented landslide.

Generalissimo's election to Presidency places him in strong position above internal rifts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 21—Only one man today can bridge the differences between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. That is generally recognized here. He is the only Kuomintang leader trusted by the Communists.

Ever since the suppression of the Communists in 1928, his name has been associated with opposition against the Communists. But by virtue of his election as President, General Chiang stands above the Kuomintang-Communist disagreement, which is now merely a disagreement between two opposing parties.

This perhaps is the most important feature of General Chiang's election as President, which confirmed his position as the leader in whom all ultimate powers and responsibilities are consolidated.

Agreement in 1937

In 1937, when Japan's armies pushed into China, the Central Government and the Communists reached an agreement halting internal hostilities. The pledges were announced in a Communist manifesto in September, 1937.

Since then, friction has occurred between the Central Government and the Communist armies, such as recently, when the Government said 10,000 Communists assaulted Government forces in southern Shantung.

But despite frequent rumors of campaigns, there has been no definite improvement or deterioration in the general situation, though both sides realize that the differences eventually must be settled.

Closely connected with the Communist problem is the development of a democratic government in China. The Kuomintang has announced that a national congress, which is intended to establish a constitutional government, will be convened the year after the war ends.

Length of Rift

Thus it is unlikely that the Kuomintang will replace its "tutelage" of the Chinese people with a real democracy for at least two years.

This means that a Kuomintang-Communist settlement is not likely for at least two years, since the Communists refuse to give up their present autonomous position until their minority rights are guaranteed by a democratic constitution.

Differences between the Kuomintang and the Communists may be great, but hitherto General Chiang's moderate attitude and patient persuasiveness have restrained hot heads in both camps. Even many Communists agree that General Chiang has proved the ideal leader for a China at war. If he, after the defeat of Japan, can bring the opposing parties together and effect a settlement without force of arms, he will have proved himself one of the greatest of contemporary leaders.

Smashing Blows Due Europe and Asia

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21 (AP)—Great offensives in which the full strength of America's armed forces will be hurled against the enemy in Asia and Europe are "just about to begin," Gen. George C. Marshall said today.

Addressing the American Legion Convention, the General said there appeared to be some public misunderstanding of the recent Allied successes, a tendency to believe that the final steps of the war were being taken.

"Now at last we are ready to carry the war to the enemy," said General Marshall, "all overseas, thank God, with a power and force that we hope will bring this conflict to an early conclusion.

Only the Beginning

"But please remember that this phase is just about to begin, a point which seems not to be understood by our people here at home, possibly because they are far removed from the agonies of war except for those whose sons or husbands have been engaged in the fighting."

General Marshall said he found himself "in a curious state of mind" over suggestions that perhaps the Army had acquired more than it needed of some types of war goods.

"For three years or more," he said, "it has ben a daily struggle of striving to meet the demands without the available means. There has been the constant problem of weighing the priorities of this theater against that one, of sending men to the front for whom training ammunition has been lacking or similar deficiencies.

"Now I find myself in the position of being questioned, if not investigated, for having too much of something or other. I don't know yet exactly what this excess is, but I do know that I am profoundly grateful that for once in the history of the United States there is suggested the possibility that we may have too much of something or other with which to support our armies."

President Roosevelt, in a message read today before the convention, called for "an increased rather than lessened effort" in "many phases of the national program," and pointed to civilian defense as "an example of this sort of latent need." The message was read by National Commander Roane Waring.

Full Strength Needed

Comamnder Waring and Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner joined today in telling delegates that only by summoning the full strength of America will the war result in complete victory for the United Nations on the battlefield at the peace table.

Mr. Waring, emphasizing before a meeting of the Legion's National Executive Committee the importance of considering postwar problems, announced yesterday appointment of a 15-man Legion Postwar Planning Commission.

Purpose of the Commission, Mr. Waring explained, will be to study and recommend to the Legion, policies dealing with postwar problems. The Chairman will be former Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, a Past Commander of the Legion. Other members:

Frank Belgrano, San Francisco, Past National Commander; Ray Murphy of Iowa, also a Past National Commander; Dr. William Dow, Detroit, Mich.; Jacob Schmidt, Wisconsin; Walter Hoving, New York; Gen. Frank Parker, Chicago; Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, New York; Gov. Dwight Griswold, Nebraska; Arthur Cante, Chicago; S. Toof Brown, Tennessee; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts; Gov. Prentice Cooper, Tennessee; Frank Haucke, Kansas; Gen. Leonard Ayers, Ohio.

Need More Than Lip Service

Stephen F. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash., Past National Commander, declared at a patriotic and religious service last night that "peace will not come, if, while giving lip service to the American idea, we deny it in our hearts and in our conduct.

"Understanding will not exist abroad if it does not exist among Americans at home.

"Thousands of Americans have as a war measure been compelled to accept and have gracefully accepted relocation.

"The hope of peace will not be advanced if we go no further and in hate tell those Americans that because of the sin of others of their racial strain they must in the end be banished from the land of their birth and education; if we tell them that because of race and race alone they are not eligible for a position in either our national or the world's society.

"I hope the Legion can and will arise above such intolerant thought and that out of our deliberations there will come no resolutions which would deny the universality of the American ideal; no resolutions which would in themselves preserve the seeds of racial strife, the seeds of disillusionment, of broken faith, seeds which in themselves might constitute insurmountable obstacles to the peace for which we fight."

Legion Honors Marshall

Mr. Chadwick asserted "We must pledge to ourselves that this is in truth and in fact the last world war; but that come what may, America, in the face of ambitions of man and of peoples, shall never, never be weak again."

Mr. Waring and Mr. McNutt preceded the scheduled presentation of the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the U. S. Army.

In a report of his activities as Naitonal Commander during the last year, Mr. Waring declared that the Legion must not only recommit itself to its present wartime mandates but also must consider plans for postwar America during the coming year.

Mr. McNutt, in an address prepared for delivery to the convention, dwelt upon the immediate war efforts, and said, "We must put behind the war effort every ounce of our fighting and productive strength. We cannot permit sentiment or prejudice or undue optimism to vitiate that strength. We shall get to Berlin and Tokyo, but let us all make certain that we get there earlier rather than late."

Mr. Waring asserted "It would be futile indeed to spill the blood of American manhood and to dissipate the Treasury of American resources to win the war and then to face the losing future.

"The life of our own nation comes first. It must be preserved. The integrity of its institutions must in the peace of the future be carefully guarded and protected. . . ."

Referring to the drafting of men with dependent children, Mr. McNutt pointed to the lagging production schedules and asserted that, because of manpower shortages, the nation cannot afford to take even one vitally essential worker off the job to prevent the drafting of a father.

"In this war every man of draft age must accept the assignment given him—the spot where he can best serve the war effort," Mr. McNutt said. "That spot may be in the copper mine, in agriculture, in an aircraft factory or in the Army. We are all in the same boat."

Eric A. Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, advocated universal service in a prepared address.

Such universal service, he said, would be a means of making replacements in the country's peacetime force.

Legion Unit Greets World War 2 Women

By the Associated Press

Omaha, Sept. 21

Wacs, Spars, Waves, Marines, and other women in the armed forces will be welcomed into the American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Alfred J. Mathebat of Alameda, Calif., National Auxiliary President, said at the National Executive Committee meeting. Army and Navy nurses already are members, she said.

Jewish War Vets Demand Palestine

KIAMESHA LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Demanding unrestricted immigration into Palestine, the National Association of Jewish War Veterans is on record as urging immediate withdrawal of the British White Paper of May, 1939.

Jewish immigration into Palestine is limited to 75,000 between 1939 and 1944, and prohibited after that time, by the directive, which also restricts sale of Arab land to Jews in certain sections of the Holy Land, considered by Jews one of the havens for them from Nazi-dominated Europe.

Other resolutions adopted asked Congress to pass legislation providing a 15 per cent cost-of-living adjustment to veterans receiving pensions or compensation from the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and approved a recommendation for an International Police Force, International Court and temporary tribunal to punish Axis leaders.

Officers elected are: Commander, Archie H. Greenberg, Brooklyn; Vice-Commanders, Paul Robin, Providence, R. I.; Henry Alberts, New York City; Philip Fine, Baltimore, Md.; Israel Feiden, Orlando, Fla.; Harry Schaeffer, Detroit, and Sol Less, Los Angeles, Calif.; Auxiliary President, Mrs. Jessie Gneshin, Brooklyn.

Truck and Bus 'Recaps' To Cost Slightly More

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration Sept. 19 set maximum prices for recapping with Grade A camelback truck and bus tires in sizes smaller than 8.25-20. Reflected in the slightly higher ceilings is the change from Grade C to a camelback, authorized by the War Production Board for these smaller tires.

The increase, it was said, will be offset by increased mileage.

Illustrating the price differential, OPA said the cost of recapping a size 7.00-20 bus and truck tire, with conventional tread, will be $11.80 when Grade A camelback is used. The Grade C price is $11.25.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 1,098,328
1943 volume to date 221,735,966
1942 volume to date 72,523,630

Average Prices of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Monday . 51.6 Prev. day 51.4
Month ago 48.9 Year ago 37.0
1943 high 53.3 1943 low . 41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	60	59⅝	60¾	+ ⅝
Acme Steel (3)	1	57	57	57	— ⅛
Adams Exp (1.15g)	15	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ⅜g	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	17	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	30	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	15	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
Alleg pf $30 xw	58	29	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	10	26¾	28	28	— ⅛
Allen Indust (2.4ae)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	154½	154½	154½	+ ½
Allied Mills 4½g	11	27	26¾	27	+ ½
Allied Strs (.60)	21	16⅜	16	16	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅜g	19	39⅜	39	39⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Chem ⅜g	2	23¾	23⅜	23½	
Amer Leather	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Amal Leath pf 3k	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	4	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	2	33	33	33	
Am Airlines 1½a	21	70⅜	69	70⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .55a	4	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	1	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
Am Br S pf 5¼	20	132	132	132	—1
Am Cable & Rad	73	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	89	89	89	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	70	180	179½	179½	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	12	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½g	7	73½	72½	72¾	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	6	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
Am Chicle (4a)	20	108½	108	108	
Am Export L 1½g	5	26⅝	26¼	26½	
Am & For Power	13	6⅛	6	6	
Am&FPS6pf 2.85x	2	69	69	69	—1
Am&FPS7pf 3.32x	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	—1¼
Am & FP 2 pf	3	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Am-Haw 55 2½g	7	35	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide&Leath	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	69	69	69	
Am Ice	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (3½e)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¾
Am Internat ⅛g	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Locomotive	33	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7 new	3	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	
Am M&Fdy .60g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am M & Met ¾g	3	9	9	9	
Am Metal (1)	6	23¼	23	23⅛	
Am Metal pf 6	30	121¾	121	121	
Am News 1.80	60	.5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	7	43⅞	42⅞	43⅜	+ ⅝
Am P & Lt $5 pf	10	40⅜	39½	40	+ ½
Am Rad&St S .30g	21	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Am Roll Mill .60g	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	230	67⅜	67½	67½	— ⅜
Am Safety Raz ⅛g	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Seating ⅛g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Am Ship Bld 2g	60	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	7	41	40⅜	41	+ ¼
Am Smelt pf 7	110	158½	158	158	— ½
Am Snuff (2.40)	2	41	41	41	— ⅛
Am Snuff pf (6)	50	145	145	155	—4½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores (2)	4	15⅜	15	15	— ½
Am Stove .90g	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½a	1	29	29	29	
Am Sum Tob 1½g	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	156⅛	155⅞	156	
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	60⅜	60½	60½	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	62	61¾	61¾	— ⅜
Am Tob pf (6)	150	146	145	146	+1¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	5	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117½	117½	117½	— ¼
Am Water Works	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	86¼	86	86	+1½
Am Wool pf (6k)	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	
Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+1¾
Anaconda Cop 1½a	28	26¼	26	26	— ¼
Anac W&C 1½g	130	26½	26	26	— ⅛
Anchor H pf 5	1	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝	
Arch-Dan-M 1½a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Arm D pf cld Se22	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Armour III	45	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	3	74¾	74⅜	74⅝	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck ¾g	5	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ⅜g	14	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
Asso DG 1pf 6	40	95½	95	95	— ½
Atch T & SF 4½g	10	62	61⅜	61¾	
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	18	18	18	
Atl Coast L 1½g	6	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	3	29	28¼	28¼	—1¼
Atl Refining .55g	9	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ¼
Atl Refining pf 4	10	112	111	111	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	21	12	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g	120	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
Austin Nichols	13	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	150	76½	73¾	75½	+3
Aviation Co (.10g)	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	20	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	
Balt & Ohio	26	7½	7⅛	7¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	2	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Bang&A pf 6¼k	190	58	56½	56¾	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	20	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Barker Bros ½g	12	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	10	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	45	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	11	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1e	10	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
Beech Creek (2)	20	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Beth Cr pf 4¾	10	109	109	109	— ¼
Belding-Hem (.80)	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	12	36⅝	36¼	36½	
Benef Ind Ln .90g	11	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	8	16⅛	16	16	
Beth Steel 4½g	12	60⅞	60⅛	60¾	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117¾	117	117	—1
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17¼	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
Blaw-Know .40g	17	9	8⅞	9	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	13	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	51	50½	50½	+1¾
Bon Ami B 2½	30	47	47	47	+1
Bond Strs 1.30g	3	32⅝	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	9	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	19	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	4	40⅛	40	40⅛	
Bridgeport Br ⅜g	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Briggs Mfg(2)	4	28½	28	28	— ½
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	42⅝	42½	42½	
Brkyn Un Gas ⅛g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Brunswick-B ⅜g	5	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¾g	13	8¾	8½	8¾	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	20	118	118	118	— ¼
Budd Mfg	41	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Budd M $5pf 5	280	52½	51½	52¼	
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 1½g	23	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Burlng Mtl 1.10g	15	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Bush Termin 1.20a	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Bush TB pf21¼k	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Butte Cop&Z ⅛a	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	8	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	30	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
Byron Jackson ⅜g	8	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .60	7	22¾	22½	22¾	
Canadian Pacific	56	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅜
Cap Adm pf (3)	30	43½	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅜
Carpenter Stl 2g	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	120	128¼	118	118½	—2¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ½
Celanese Corp1½g	6	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	130	119	118	119	+1
Celanese pr pf 7	70	124½	124½	124½	
Celanese 5 pf 5	40	103¾	103½	103½	
Celotex Corp (½g)	4	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Cent RR NJ	8	13	12	12⅝	— ⅛
Century Rib pf 7	10	115	115	115	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	1030	63¾	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	100	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Ches & Ohio (3)	14	48	47½	48	— ¼
Ches & Oh of (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Chi & E Ill	5	8	7¾	8	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	12	14½	14¼	14¾	
Chi Grt West	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½g	1	19	19	19	
Chi Mail Order .60	1	15½	15½	15½	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	8⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil	3	17	16⅛	17	+1
Childs Co	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Chile Cop 1½g	20	27	27	27	
Chrysler Co 2½a	19	83⅞	83	83	— ⅜
Cin Ir & F 1.20	1	53⅛	153½	153½	+ ⅜
City Invest	40	42	41	41	—2
City Prod Corp	2	39	39	39	
Climax Mol 1.20a	10	40½	40	40	— ¼
Cluett Peab 1½g	6	37⅞	37½	37⅜	— ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7	50	153	152	152	+1¾
Coca-Cola (7)	1	240	240	240	— ½
Coca-Cola A (4)	1	108	108	108	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P 4½	12	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼k	10	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Col & South	1210	14⅛	12¾	14	+1⅜
Col & So 1pf	1750	16	14⅜	16	+1¼
Col & Sou 2pf	380	15½	13½	15	+2
Col Fuel & Ir 4½g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Colum G & E	35	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 6	5	76¼	76	76	
Col G&El 5pf 5	40	68¾	67½	68¾	+1¼
Colum Pict ⅜g	4	16⅜	6⅜	16⅜	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	135	42⅞	42¼	42⅜	— ½
Comi Solvents .30g	27	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
Com'wlth & South	24	⅜	⅛	⅜	
Com&Sou pf 4½pk	7	67¼	67	67¼	
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	14	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	23¼	23	23	
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Cons Copperm .10g	10	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	26	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	105	1.4⅞	1.5	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	7	16¾	1 ¾	16¾	— ¼
Cons Laundries	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	11	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	4	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	18	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	44	44	44	+1
Consln P pf 4½	50	103	103	103	
Container Corp ¾ag	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½g	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
Cont Can (3½g)	12	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	49	49	49	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.45g)	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	23	34¾	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	10	12¾	12	12¼	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	180	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	60⅜	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El ¾g	6	16¾	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	10	21¾	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	30	107	106½	106½	
Cream of Wh 1½	2	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½g	2	20	20	20	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¼g	24	30¾	20½	30½	+1
Crown Zeller (1)	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	10	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	4	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	76	76	76	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	1	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	4	20⅜	19¾	20	— ⅛
Cuneo Press (1¼g)	2	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	24	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	120	84¾	84½	84¾	— ¼
Curt P pf pf 3k	4	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Curtis Wr A 1½g	5	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Cushm 7%pf 7	50	115	115	115	+4
Cutler-Ham ¾g	6	24⅞	24	24	— ½
Davison Chem (1g)	15	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
Deere & Co 2g	4	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
DeiselWemG 1½g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
Del Lack & West	12	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	13	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1	10	30	30	30	
Diam Match 1½g	3	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	30	29⅝	30	
Dixie C A 2½	70	4	4	4	— ⅛
Doehler Die C 1¼g	1	30½	30½	30½	
Dome Mines h1.60	8	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	3	61¾	61	61¾	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	140¾	140¼	140¾	— ¼
Dunhill Int	2	8	8	8	— ¼
du Pont deN 3g	3	148½	148	148	—2½
Eastern Air L	12	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	3	162½	161¾	162½	+ ½
E Kodak pf 6	20	175	175	175	+ ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	42	41½	41½	— ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
El & Mus Ind .60a	6	4	3⅞	4	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	6	8½	28¼	28⅝	
Elec Boat (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
El Power & Lt	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	76¾	76	77	—1¼
El Storage Bat (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	18	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	60	85	85	85	
EngPS$5½pf5½	30	86½	86¾	86½	— ½
Erie RR (½ag)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½ag	28	12¾	12½	12¾	
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Evans Products	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	5	37¾	37¼	37½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Fed Motor Tr .30g	4	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	30	95½	95½	95½	
Ferro Enam ¼ag	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	7	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
Firestone T&R 1½g	14	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
Firest T&R pf 6	2	108	108	108	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½g	2	38	38	38	
Flintkote (.65g)	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
Flintkote pf4½g	20	107¾	107¾	107¾	+1¼
Florence Stv 1½g	3	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	3	8	8	8	
FollansbeeStl pf	60	46¾	46	46	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Food Mach (1.40g)	5	50	50	50	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	4	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	21	34	33⅞	34	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	12	5⅛	5	5	
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	2	13	13	13	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Gen Bronze .30g	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Gen Cable	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Gen Cb pf 5½k	130	87½	86¼	86½	+1¼
Gen Cigar 1	3	28¼	28	28½	+1
Gen Cigar pf 7	100	145	145	145	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	29	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Gen Foods 1.20g	11	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½g	20	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	24	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Gen Motors 1½g	76	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	— ½
Gen Out Advert	1	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	3	35¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	6	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	¼	¼	¼	— ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	8	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Gen Real&Util	27	1¾	1⅜	1½	
Gen Refract .90g	10	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½ak	140	87½	86½	87½	
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	25	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90g	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
Gobel (Adolf)	14	1	1	1	
Gold&Stock T 6	30	64	63¼	63½	—1½
Goodrich B F 1g	15	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100	100	100	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	43	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery (1ag)	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	13	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ¼
Grand Union	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Granite C S 17½g	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
Grant (WT) 1.40	6	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	9	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	6	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Gt West S pf 7	20	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	— ⅜
Green (H L) (2a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	14	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Grum Air En 1g	1	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	1	143	143	143	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	8½	8¼	8½	— ¼
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	8	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ½
Gulf Oil 1	38	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ¾g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	11	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	170	102¾	101½	102¾	+1¼
Hercules Motors 1	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Hercules Pow 1½g	4	79⅛	79¼	79⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules P pf 6	1	135¼	135	135	— ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Holly Sugar (1)	5	14¼	14	14	
Homestake Minnng	19	41⅜	41	41	— ⅛
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Household Fin (4)	4	55	54½	54½	— ½
Houston L&P 3.60	3	61¼	60½	61¼	+ ½
Houston Oil	139	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	35	35	35	
Hudson Bay (½2)	12	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Hudson Motor .10g	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	5	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Indpls P & L 1.20	2	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Indus Rayon (2)	8

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.30g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Ainsworth (⅛g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Aire Access (⅛e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Allied Prod (2)	26	26	26
225	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25⅝	25½	25⅝
50	Alum Ltd (hSa)	93	93	93
400	Alum Co Am (3g)	112	111½	111½
280	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¼	110⅞	111¼
200	Alum Ind (.60)	11	10⅝	10⅝
200	Am Beverage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
180	Am Book (⅞g)	28½	28½	28½
400	AmBoxBoard (⅓g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
280	AmCP&Lnew (.60g)	34	33⅝	34
200	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2½	2½
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	46¼	45⅞	46⅛
200	Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am For&Hse (⅛g)	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
400	Am G&E (1.60)	27⅝	27½	27⅝
50	Am Laun M (1½g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
200	Am LtAT (1.20)	19	18⅝	18⅝
50	Am Mfg (1½g)	35	35	35
1500	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1⅛
6400	Am Republics (.10g)	11¼	10⅝	11¼
200	Am Seal-Kap (.30g)	4	4	4
700	Am Superpow	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	Am Superpow pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Am Writ Pap	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Ark Nat Gas	4	4	4
1800	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10½	10¼	10½
200	Aro Equip (⅛g)	9⅝	9½	9½
1400	Atlantic2C Fish (¼g)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100	Atlas Ply (.90g)	23	23	23
400	Avery&Sons (⅛g)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
100	Ayrshire P Coll	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Babcock & Will (½g)	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
400	Baldwin Loco war	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Barium Stk Stl	2	1⅞	1⅞
700	Basic Refract (.30g)	8	8	8
100	Benson&Hed (1e)	35	35	35
800	Berk&Gay Furn			
100	Bliss (EW) (2)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
400	Blue Ridge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Blumenthal (8)	13	12	12
20	Bohack (HC) 1pf (3k)	78½	78½	78½
50	Borne Schym (1g)	25	25	25
200	Bowm-Bilt H	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Bowm-Bolt H 1pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Braz Tr L&P (h⅝g)	23½	23	23
200	Breeze Corp (1.10g)	10½	10½	10½
800	Brewst Aero	3¾	3¾	3¾
1700	Bridgpt Oil	11	10	10½
100	Brill B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1700	Brown F & WA (1k)	12¾	12¼	12¼
200	Brown-F Dist	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Brown Rubber	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Buf N&EP pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	95½	95½	95½
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11½	11½	11½
400	Burry Biscuit	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cal El Pow	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Callite Tung (.20g)	8	4⅞	4⅞
400	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Caro P&L 86 pf (6)	110	110	110
400	Carrier Corp	16	15⅝	15⅝
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1800	Cen & SW Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Cen Hud G&E (.81g)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
220	CenNYPow pf (5)	96	96	96
800	Cessna Aire (1g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Cher-Burrell (.60g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Chief Cons Mng	4	4	4
225	Childs pf	17	16½	16⅞
4700	Cities Service	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
350	Cit Svc pf	91	88½	90
10	Cit Svc pf BB	85½	85½	85½
100	City Auto Stpg (.80)	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛
200	Claude Neon Lts	¾	¾	¾
150	Cleve El Illum (1½g)	34	33¾	33¾
100	Cleve Tract (1¾g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Clinch Coal (⅛g)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Club Al Uten	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Colon Develop	6	6	6
300	Colonial Airl	9	8⅞	9
200	Colum G & E pf (5)	59¾	59	59¾
100	Comwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞
700	Cons Gas Ut	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
80	Cons Mng & S (hla)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Cons Ret Stra (⅝G)	7	7	7
300	Cons Textile	3½	3½	3½
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	98	98	98
300	Cont Roll & Stl (1G)	10½	10¼	10¼
650	Cook Pt & V (.80)	11¾	11¼	11¾
200	Copper Range (g)	6	6	6
1000	Cornue G Main			
20	Cor&Reypf (7¼k)	85½	85½	85½
3800	Creole Pet	228½	28⅝	28⅝
1000	Croft Brewing			
200	Crowley Milner	4	4	4
600	Crown C Pet	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Crown C Int A 35k	9½	9½	9¼
1000	Crown Drug (.05g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
50	Crystal Oil R pf	11¾	11½	11½
700	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Darby Pet (1g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
700	Derby Oil	4⅝	4	4⅜
700	Det Stl Prod	21¼	21⅛	21¼
400	Domestic Indust A	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Eagle Pich Ltd	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	East Gas & F	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
75	EastG&F 6pf (3k)	33¾	33½	33¾
100	East Sta pf A	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
10	EastSugAs pf (2½k)	36	36	36
300	Easy Wash MB (⅛g)	5⅝	5¼	5¼
9100	El Bond & Sh	8½	8¼	8½
1200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	86	85¾	86
600	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	81	81	81
100	El P&L war	1	1	1
100	Emerson Elec	8½	8⅛	8½
1400	Equity Corp	1½	1½	1½
125	Equity Crp $3pf	31½	31½	31½
100	Esquire Inc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Fairchild Av (½g)	8	8	8
100	Fairchild End&Air	2	2	2
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	18¼	18⅛	18¼
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	101¼	101¼	101¼
300	Ford M Can A (13k)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	5	5	5
1700	Froedt G & M (.40)	18¼	18	18¼
200	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20¾	20¼	20¾
800	Gen Finance (14e)	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Gen Firepfg (14g)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Gen G&E pf B	110	110	110
60	Gen Pub Ut pf	58½	60	60
800	Glen Ald Coal 1.20g	16⅜	16	16⅛
150	Gorh Mfg (1½g)	29	29	29
200	Grand Rap V (.20)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Gt Atl&P nv (3¼g)	82	82	82
300	Gt Nor Pan (1.20g)	34½	34⅜	34⅝
100	Gros-Sir Prod (.15e)	4	4	4
600	Hearn D Stre	4	4	4
700	Hecla Min (⅜g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Hewitt Rub (⅜g)	15½	15½	15½
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	29	27½	29
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	11	11	11
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
400	Humble Oil (1¾g)	75¼	74¼	75¼
300	Huyler's	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Hvgrade Fd (.30g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
6900	Ill Iowa Pow	5	4⅝	4⅞
7800	Ill Iowa Pw div ct	9	8¼	8¾
300	Ill Iowa Pw pf (1¾k	41	40⅝	41
300	Ill Zinc (1.5g)	12¼	12	12¼
1000	Imp All Ltd (h½)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
50	Ind Svc 6 pf	34	33¾	34
300	Imp Il Ltd rec (h½)	13¾	14⅜	14⅜
100	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	86½	86½	86½
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	16	16	16
100	Int Indust	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Int Min&ChemWar	9	9	9
3400	Int Petrol (hl)	20	19½	20
200	Int Prod (⅛g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Int S Raz B	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Invest Rec (.04)	1	1	1
600	Irving Air Ch (1)	9¼	9	9
700	Jacobs Aire En (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Jacobs (FL)	6	5⅞	6
100	Jeannette Gla	2½	2½	2½
50	Jer CP&L 5½pf (5½)	87	87	87
100	Kongston Prod (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
1000	Kirk Lake GM h.04	13-16	13-16	13-16
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	9	9	9
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	97¾	97¾	97¾
1100	KruegerBrew .32½G	14¼	14	14¼
1000	Lake Shore M h.80	14¼	14	14¼
900	LakeyFdy&M	2⅜	2½	2⅜
100	Lane-Wells (¾G)	10	10	10
25	Lang Un Bak A (2)	21	21	21
100	Le Tourneau (1)	30	30	30
500	Lehigh C&N (.40G)	8	8	8
600	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
100	Line Material (.20G)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Lit Bros	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Lone Star Gas (.40G)	8½	8½	8½
1000	Louis L&E (.30g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Massey-Harris	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	McCord Rad B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Mich Sug pf (.60k)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
700	Mid St P A vtc (.40g)	8	8	8
800	Mid St P B vtc	1½	1½	1½
225	Midvale (1½g)	28¾	27⅞	27⅞
100	Molybdenum (⅜g)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
200	Monogram Pict	3	2⅞	2⅞
800	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2	2	2
100	Mount vPod (1½)	5¾	5¾	5¾
9700	NatBellasHess (.05g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
1300	Nat Cit Lines (⅛g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
2000	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Nat Cit Lin pf (3)	52	52	52
100	Nat Refin	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1500	Nat Sug Ref (1)	18½	17⅞	17⅞
100	Nat Trans (⅛g)	12½	12½	12½
900	Nat Un Rad (.23k)	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	N E P A 6 pf (4k)	49	48¾	49
100	N J Zinc (2g)	58½	58½	58½
300	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	NY&HonRos (1.80g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)24e	111	111	111
4300	Niag Hud Pow (.24f)	3⅛	3	3
50	Niag Hud 1 pf	78½	78½	78½
100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
300	Niag Sh Md B (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
700	Niles-Bem-P (1½g)	10¾	10¼	10¾
800	NipSingMns (h.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Nor Am L & P pf	98	97½	97½
300	Nor AmRay A (1¼g)	30⅜	30	30
200	Nor Sta Pw (4)	67	65½	67
800	Ogden Corp (⅜g)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Pac Can (1)	14¼	14⅛	14¼
70	Pac P&L 7 pf (7)	97	97	97
3600	Pantepec Oil Ven	8½	8¼	8½
4200	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4½	4¾
25	Pa Edis $5 pf	64¼	64¼	64¼
90	Pa P&L $7 pf	102½	102	102
75	Pa Salt (3½g)	163	163	163
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Phillips Co (.60g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	Phillips Pkg (¼g)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
800	Phoenix Sec	37½	37⅜	37¼
700	Pioneer Gold	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1200	Pitts & Lake E	60½	60	60½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	95	95	95
1400	Polaris Mng	1⅛	⅛	1⅛
400	Potrero Sugar	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Powdr & Alex (.45g)	8⅛	8	8
100	P S Cole 6 pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	P S Cole 7 pf	113¾	113¾	113¾
1100	Pug Sd P&L	11	10⅞	10⅞
150	Pug Sd P&L 5 pf	97½	97½	97½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
800	RKO opt war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1500	Red Bank Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Reed Roll Bit (1g)	25	24⅝	24⅝
150	Reliance E&E (⅛g)	13½	13⅜	13½
400	Republic Avia (⅛g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Rice Stix D Gds (1¼g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
500	Richfield Oil war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Richmond Rad (.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Roch G&E pf D (6)	106	106	106
80	Roosevelt Fd (1.40)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Root Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
350	Royal Type (2g)	50½	50½	50½
20	Ryan Cons Pet (.20)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1100	St Regis Pap pf(7k)	133½	133	133½
100	Salt Dome Oil	8¼	8¼	8
1000	Schulte (DA)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Schulte (DA) pf	49	49	49
300	Scovill Mfg (1½g)	29⅝	29½	29½
10	Scran-SBW pf	49¼	49¼	49¼
100	Scullin Stl (1g)	12½	12½	12½
200	Sec Corp Gen	2½	2½	2½
100	Seligman Bros (3)	41	41	41
300	Selberling Rub (⅛g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Selected Indus	1	1	1
50	Selected Ind cv	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Sel Ind pf (8½)	68	68	68
400	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Singer Mfg (4e)	228	228	228
300	Solar Aire (.10g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
400	Sonotone (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Soss fg (.10g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	So Penn Oil (1.60)	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
100	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	32½	32½	32½
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅝)	31¼	31¼	31¼
300	Southl Royal (.40)	10½	10½	10½
200	Span & Gen reg	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Stand CapES (¼e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Stand Dredg pf (1.60	17	17	17
1100	St Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Stand Prod	8⅝	8½	8⅝
700	SterchiBrStrs (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Steri Ai Prod (.90e)	10	10	10
200	Steri Brew (.30e)	4	4	4
50	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	13¼	13¼	13¼
19100	Sunray Oil (.10g)	6	5¾	6
100	Taggart	4	4	4
300	Technicolor	14¼	14	14
100	Texon Oil&L (.30g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Thew Shovel (⅛g)	20	19¾	20
300	Tishman Realty	1½	1½	1½
80	Toledo Ed 7% pf (7)	113½	113½	113½
100	Trans-Lux	3½	3½	3½
800	Transwest Oil (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	Tubize Chat	8½	8⅜	8½
200	Tung-Sol Lp (.10g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1000	Udylite Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
2600	UnitCig-Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
400	Unit Corp war	2-32	2-32	2-32
1800	Unit Gas	3⅛	3	3⅛
350	Unit Gas pf (9k)	120½	119¾	119¾
700	Unit L&P pf	52½	52	52
100	US & Int Sec	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	US &I Sec pf (3¼k)	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	US Foil B (.30g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Unit Wall Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	Univ Pict	17¾	17¾	17¾
600	Univ Pict vtc	18⅛	18	18⅛
700	Utah-IdahoSug	2¾	2¾	2¾
175	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	49½	48¾	48¾
25	Util Equit pr (1¼k)	74	74	74
100	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
80	Valspar pf (2½e)	27	26¾	27
1500	Venezuel Pet	9	9	9
50	Virg Pub Svc pf	81	81	81
200	Wentwth Mfg (½)	3½	3½	3½
1900	West-Va C&C (½e)	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
100	West Air Lines	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Williams RC (.30g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Wilson Prod (.80)	11	11	11
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	6½	6½	6½
1800	Wright Harg (h.30)	3	2⅞	3

Total stock sales sales today (estimated), 190,000 shares; year ago, 62,110 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
	Am G&E 3⅝s 70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
	Am G&E 2¾s 80	104	104	104
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
x 13	As Elec 4½s 53	73¾	73½	73⅝
10	As G&E 5s 50	22¼	22¼	22¼
28	As G&E 5s 58	22½	22¼	22¼
1	As T&T 5½s 55A	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1	Can Nor P 5s 53	99	99	99
15	Cen St E 1 5½s 54	39¼	38¾	38¾
45	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	96¾	97	97
34	Cities Ser 5s 50	97	96⅜	96⅜
4	Cis SP&L 5½s 49	99⅝	99¼	99¼
3	Cit SPow 5½s 52	99¾	99¼	99¼
12	Cont G&E 5s 58A	98½	97⅝	98⅛
3	Cudahy Pack 3½s 55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	East G&F 4s 56A	88½	88½	88½
28	Elec P&L 5s 2030	103⅜	102	102
1	Fla Pow 4s 66C	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Fla P&L 5s 54	104½	104½	104½
7	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98½	98½	98½
3	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Il Pow & L 5½s 57	101½	101½	101½
10	Ill Pow&L 5s 53	107	107	107
6	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	89	89	89
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	87½	87½	87½
16	Inters Pow 6s 52	55	55	55
20	Inters Pow 5s 57	85	84½	84½
2	JerCenP&L 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	McCord R 6s 48 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	107	107	107
6	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	103½	103½	103½
27	N Eng G&E 5s 50	72⅝	72	72⅝
11	N Eng G&E 5s 48	72½	72½	72½
22	N Eng G&E 5s 47	72½	72½	72
12	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97	97	97
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94¼	94¼	94¼
4	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	84	84	84
8	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106	106	106
14	Phila El El 3½s 72	114	114	114
2	Potomc Ed 4½s 61F	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108	108	108
8	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	153½	153	153
7	Scullin Stl 3s 51	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
1	Sh Pow W&P 5½s 67A	104½	104½	104½
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104½	104½	104½
1	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105	105	105
19	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜
18	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2	Stand G&E 6s 66	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
13	Stand P&L 6s 57	84⅝	84½	84⅝
3	Starrett Corp 5s 50	28½	28½	28½
9	Twin Cities R 5s 52A	94¼	94¼	94¼
10	Unit L&Rv 5½s 52	103¼	103	103¼
20	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	23¾	22¾	23¾
1	West News Un 6s 44 st	82	82	82

Foreign Bonds

20	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	35	35	35
10	Russian 4½s 1919	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Russ 5½s 1921	8½	8½	8½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. wheat					
Chicago		1.48⅛	1.48¼	1.48⅛	1.48¼
Minneapolis		1.40⅛	1.39⅞	1.40⅛	1.39⅞
Kansas City		1.43½	1.43¼	1.43½	1.43½
Winnipeg (ct.)		1.18⅛	1.17⅛	1.18⅛	1.17⅝
Dec. wheat					
Chicago		1.48¾	1.48⅛	1.48¾	1.48⅛
Minneapolis		1.40¾	1.40⅛	1.40⅝	1.40⅜
Kansas City		1.43½	1.43	1.43¼	1.43⅜
Winnipeg		1.17¼	1.16¼	1.17⅛	1.16¾
May wheat					
Chicago		1.49¼	1.48⅝	1.49	1.48¾
Minneapolis		1.41⅜	1.41	1.41⅛	1.41⅞
Kansas City		1.43⅝	1.42⅞	1.43¼	1.43¼
Winnipeg		1.16	1.15¼	1.15⅞	1.16
Sept. oats					
Chicago		.78⅛	.77½	.78	.77½
Minneapolis		.74⅞	.73⅞	.73⅞	.73⅝
Winnipeg (ct.)				.81½	.81½

Rye, Chicago

Sept.	1.06	1.06¼	1.05¼	1.05¼ 1.06
Dec.	1.06⅜	1.07⅛	1.06¼	1.06⅝ 1.06⅜
May	1.07⅜	1.08⅜	1.07⅜	1.08⅛ 1.08⅛
July	1.06⅜	1.07⅜	1.06⅜	1.06⅝ 1.06⅝

Wool

Grease

Oct.	....	....	....	100.0N 100.0
Dec.	....	....	....	96.0N 96.0
March	....	....	....	89.5N 89.5
May	....	....	....	88.5N 88.5
July	....	....	....	85.0N 85.0

Tops

Oct.	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0B 134.5
Dec.	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.5B 127.5
March	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.5B 118.5
May	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.7B 114.5
July	....	....	....	110.0B 110.5

B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Cotton

October	20.50	20.58	20.50	20.37	20.48
December	20.21	20.27	20.21	20.26	20.18
March	20.04	20.08	20.04	20.05	20.02
May	19.84	19.88	19.81	19.85	19.84
July	19.68	19.68	19.60	19.63	19.63

Spot 21.33

Black Pepper

Closing prices, Oct., Nov., Dec., 6.63 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Potatoes

November	3.00	3.00
January	3.35	3.35

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless

Concern for Yankees' Safety Is a Big Joke

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox are back at Fenway Park tomorrow for the start of their final series with the western half of the American League, but today the chief topic in baseball seems to be the New York Yankees.

Of course, talking about the Yankees hardly comes under the heading of an innovation. This time, however, some of the critics and a few of the fans are expressing concern for the berth of Joe McCarthy's crew at the head of the American League.

Mathematically speaking—a minority would have you believe—the New Yorkers are treading on swampy ground. Because their lead has dwindled to a "mere" nine games, some of their friends are uneasy.

A Plot

This sudden concern sounds from here, though, like a last-minute plot to scare up a little interest in the fading pennant race, particularly in Washington and at Yankee Stadium, where the McCarthymen are holding the fort through September. Only the wildest kind of a collapse by New York could put the Senators into the approaching World Series with the Cardinals and McCarthy's club is not the sort to fall apart over night—not with a pitcher like Chandler, and support from men such as Bill Dickey, Charley Keller and Joe Gordon.

Talk of the Yankees blowing the pennant is timely locally at the moment because one of the teams with a lingering mathematical chance to overtake the New Yorkers meets the Red Sox at Fenway on the morrow. The Cleveland Indians, piloted by capable young Lou Boudreau, play four games in the Hub and must win all of them to keep alive their remote chance. After the series here, Boudreau moves against the Senators at Griffith Stadium.

Cronin Ambitious

Joe Cronin, however, has a little unfinished business of his own and the skipper has no intention of letting Boudreau walk out of here with four victories. Joe would like to move up a step or two in the second division of the American League before the curtain drops on the schedule, an event which takes place officially on Sunday, Oct. 3. Before then the Red Sox meet the Tigers, Browns and White Sox, in that order, after disposing of the Indians.

The Sox, by the way, have done all right in competition with the Tribe this season. Cronin has 10 triumphs in 18 starts. He can clinch the series by taking two of the four contests just ahead. The schedule, incidentally, calls for all four singles on successive days. There will be a single on Sunday unless one of the previous dates is washed away by inclement weather.

Cronin has both Dick Newsome and Tex Hughson ready for the Indians. Dick already has beaten them twice this year and Tex once.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Red Sox came into town yesterday in several groups . . . It is almost impossible to ship the entire team by the same Pullman these days . . . Some of the baseball writers already are trying to get transportation from New York to St. Louis for the World Series . . . There is only one difficulty . . . If one of the New York games is postponed, any reservations which the scribes pick up now will be useless . . . Many of the eastern writers are not going to St. Louis.

♪ ♪ ♪

Little Louie Lucier rejoins the Sox tomorrow . . . The Braves are on their way to Pittsburgh and their final western jaunt in the National League . . . Braves Field is now getting ready for the schoolboy football season . . . The Associated Press today carried news of the passing of John Arthur Williams of Pittsfield, Mass., one of baseball's first pitchers to throw a curve . . . Cronin will continue to use his young outfielders in the remaining games . . . He may also do further experimenting.

Tops in American League

Associated Press

Leaders in Annual Race

Luke Appling, left, Chicago White Sox infielder, and Dick Wakefield, Detroit's rookie outfielder, swap hands on a bat as the two continue their race for the American League batting title. In the latest figures released today, Appling had an 11-point margin over the Tiger newcomer.

Appling And Musial Lead Major Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Both Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals and Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox tightened their grasps on the batting leaderships of their leagues during the past week.

Musial hiked his aggregate three points and now leads second-place Billy Herman of the Brooklyn Dodgers by 22 points, compared to the 19 points of seven days ago. Musial now is hitting at a .356 pace while Herman has the identical figures—.334—of a week ago.

Appling also climbed three points, from .321 to .324, and Dick Wakefield, young Detroit outfielder, skidded from .315 to .313, giving the veteran shortstop an 11-point margin.

Junior Stephens of the St. Louis Browns, erstwhile American League leader who dropped from the Big Ten in his circuit last week, returned this time with an average of .285, good enough to give him a tie for ninth with Pete Fox of Boston. Stephens ousted Frankie Higgins of Detroit.

In the National circuit, Frankie Gustine of the Pittsburgh Pirates edged into the select group, displacing Stan Hack of the Chicago Cubs. Gustine has a .297 ticket.

The 10 leaders in each league:

American League

Player and Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Appling, Chicago	140	528	53	171	.324
Wakefield, Detroit	142	581	86	182	.313
Cramer, Detroit	130	502	76	170	.303
Curtright, Chicago	123	426	60	129	.303
Johnson, New York	141	537	64	155	.289
Case, Washington	154	587	93	169	.288
Cullenbine, Cleve.	127	451	60	130	.288
Hockett, Cleveland	128	541	66	155	.287
Fox, Boston	136	494	55	141	.285
Stephens, St. Louis	124	460	67	131	.285

National League

Musial, St. Louis	143	575	99	205	.356
Herman, Brooklyn	140	536	70	179	.334
Elliott, Pittsburgh	146	549	76	173	.315
Witek, New York	138	558	58	175	.314
Nicholson, Chicago	138	545	78	167	.306
Vaughan, Brooklyn	136	562	110	171	.304
McCormick, Cin.	110	415	51	126	.304
W. Cooper, St. Louis	113	414	48	126	.304
Walker, Brooklyn	127	498	77	149	.299
Gustine, Pittsburgh	104	388	36	115	.297

Wollaston Hopes for Replay Of Fallon Cup Final Saturday

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Replay of the final in the member-guest four-ball golf tournament at Wollaston for the William J. Fallon trophy, because darkness put an end to proceedings when the finalists had gone two extra holes in the regular program, adds a new touch to a strange local season. There is the further complication that the date of the replay cannot be set definitely, because Vincent Sangster, partnering Joe Hoffman against Ed Buonato and Jimmy Caputo, has to get Uncle Sam's permission for a day off, and "Uncle," or his representative, may not rate a golf match as entirely essential. They hope to play it next Saturday.

It will be recalled that the Charles River four-ball of a fortnight ago finished in darkness so deep that the last hole was almost a guesswork performance. The one at Wollaston might have gone one more hole had there not been a somewhat prolonged conference on the third tee as to continuance of play, for while the hole is a short par-3, its setting is such that an errant tee shot in the gathering dusk might well result on a protracted search for the ball, with darkness fast falling.

Low Handicaps

Seldom does one of these member-guest four-balls come down to a final involving four players with the distance and all-around ability of these four at Wollaston, all with a low handicap rating for the tournament, Hoffman at 2, Sangster and Caputo at 4 each, Buonato at 5. There isn't a par-5 hole on the course beyond the range of any of the quartet in two of their best shots, under reasonably favorable conditions.

Hoffman and Sangster had the tough road to the final, in that they had to face last year's winners, Henry Hickey and George Adams, in the quarter-finals, then Ted Adams, the former State amateur champion, and Dr. James Ward, in the semifinals. Sangster, a one-time Wollaston caddie, had played one and a half rounds between the time he put on a uniform Dec. 18 up to this tournament, consequently he was erratic, but he came through like a major, rather than a private, in the critical stages of the final.

Plenty of Fireworks

There were plenty of fireworks in the Hoffman-Sangster, Adams-Ward match of the semifinals, with Dr. Ward, as the high-handicap man of the quartet, birdieing the first hole, for a flashy getaway, later missing some important putts, but coming through with a 15-footer for a birdie at the fourteenth, following birdies for Hoffman at he 10th and Adams at the 12th. Sangster was the one who came through with a telling 3 at the short 13th, where nobody was on from the tee.

That match, which had the chief gallery of the semifinals and saw six-foot-four Ted Adams alternately hitting tremendous drives and then some shots far from his good style, paved the way for a final that had thrills galore, for Hoffman and Sangster were three down as late as the 13th hole.

Looked Like the End

That looked like the end for Hoffman and Sangster, but Hoffman put new life into sagging hopes when he chipped in for a birdie from the edge of the 14th green; Sangster sank a 14-foot downhill putt to win the 15th with a birdie, then squared the match by being the only one home at the short 16th, going six feet past on his approach putt, but sinking the comeback. The last two regular holes were halved.

Space limitations make it impossible to detail interesting incidents galore in the tournament. Let's squeeze in how Teddy Adams, somewhat against a strong cross wind, hit a second shot three feet from the cup at the 497-yard seventh in one round; how Judge Monahan, in the same cross wind, but a second shot to the back edge of the 477-yard seventh; how Ed Broderick and Ted Adams's brother, Bob, squared their first-round match at the 18th, after being five down at the tenth; how Ed. Dagnino of Bear Hill, lefthander, playing his first full round of the year, scored a 79; how Joe Hoffman, finalist, played the first round without a partner, and Ed Buonato, finalist, did the same thing.

Big Golf Winners Will Compete In Red Cross Event

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Winners of major golf titles in the 1943 season will compete in the Red Cross invitation tournament at the Torresdale-Frankford Club here on Oct. 3.

Sammy Byrd, of Merion, Chicago Victory Open champion, will appear with Dot Germain, Women's Western Amateur titleholder, and Byron Nelson, former National Open titlist, in a featured match.

Another grouping includes Harold (Jug) McSpaden, winner of the Tam O'Shanter tourney; Helen Sigel, and Craig Wood, duration National Open champion.

In other matches, Mrs. Edward H. Vare, Jr., six-time Women's National champion as Glenna Collett, will be bracketed with Vic Ghezzi and Jimmy Demaret, while Leo Diegel will pair with Sergeant Jimmy Turnesa and J. Wood Platt, seven-time Philadelphia amateur king.

Plans Being Made For Women's Golf

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Plans are being made to continue in 1944 two of the country's biggest golf tournaments for women, the Western open and Western amateur.

Mrs. Charles Dennehy of Chicago, President of the Women's Western Golf Association, said that the probable dates for the tournaments will be the last week in June and the second week in August.

Marine Patty Berg of Minneapolis was the open champion this year, and Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia won the amateur crown.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	Woods	5	6
Ryba	7	5	Terry	6	9
Brown	6	6	Newsome	7	12
O'Neil	1	1	Dobson	6	11
Hughson	12	13			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Salvo	4	7
Javery	16	14	Farrell	0	1
Tobin	13	12	Odom	0	3
Andrews	13	18	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	12	16			

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WOMEN for counter work in cafeteria—serving lunch only—5 days per week; experience unnecessary. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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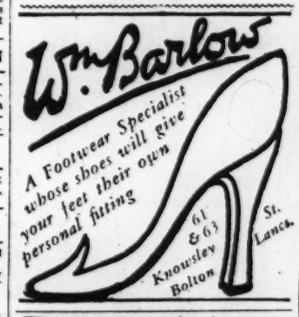

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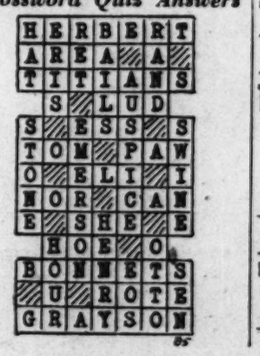

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Sports Around the Town

Pro-Amateur Golf Championship

Tom Mahan of United Shoe, who absent-mindedly picked up a "gimme" putt in the recent N. E. P. G. A. championship and disqualified himself, made no such mistake yesterday as he partnered J. J. Grady, a club member, to victory in the annual N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur championship. Mahan and Grady toured the Commonwealth Country Club layout in 68-69—137 to win the title by five strokes.

Tied for second were Dave Hackney, present N. E. P. G. A. titleholder, and Chick Grasse of Vesper, and Clark Morrow and Johnny Chew of Bear Hill, with 142s. A field of 13 pairs competed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Bishop, New England's amateur champion for the duration, is the latest from golfing's ranks to join the service. Inducted into the Army yesterday, Ted is due to report for duty at the Fort Devens Recruit Reception Center at the end of his three-weeks' furlough. Bishop won the regional title at New Haven, Conn., in 1941, defeating Holly Mandly of Hartford, 3 and 2, in the final.

♪ ♪ ♪

An anouncement from Everett S. Litchfield, veteran Secretary of the New England Senior Golfers' Association, discloses that the Seniors will not hold their usual fall tournament this year. War conditions were given as the reason for the cancellation.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth, which took Holy Cross into camp 17-6 last fall, is hoping to do the same this Sunday when the two elevens open their 1943 grid schedule at Fitton Field, Worcester. Coach Earl Brown of the Indians is busy brushing up his defensive tactics, and has been showing the squad movies and diagrams of the Purple offensive maneuvers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Its annual association championship which was to be held this week at Weston canceled, the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts today opened a two-day War Fund tournament at Brae Burn. Entrants will play 36 holes, 18 each day, with prizes to be awarded both for 18- and 36-hole scores.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale's head coach, Howie Odell, is wasting no time these days seeking a place-kicker to add those vital extra points. His boys have made just one in four tries in two games, and failure to add two points after touchdowns cost the Elis a tie with Rochester last Saturday. Yale next faces Coast Guard Academy, winner over Bates last Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs: Harvard and Brown varsity football teams are scheduled to play a game scrimmage at Soldiers Field Saturday, according to Acting Director of Harvard Athletics Carroll Getchell . . . A missing figure at golf tournaments these days is John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, who is working in a defense plant in Wakefield. John takes care of the association's business after hours . . . Dartmouth's starting backfield will sound funny this season—none of the boys is an original Dartmouth student. Scheduled for opening-whistle roles are Don Kasprzak of Columbia, Red Mangene of Boston College, Joe Andrejco of Fordham, and Alex Wizbicki of Holy Cross.

Hefty Newcomers

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The New York football Giants today welcomed a pair of hefty newcomers.

Coach Steve Owen announced he had acquired Walter Dubzinski, 210-pound center, who formerly played for Boston College, and 225-pound Vic Carroll, veteran lineman. The latter, who will be used as a tackle, came from the Washington Redskins.

Minor League Scores

Sept. 20

By the Associated Press

International League Semifinal Playoffs
Syracuse 14, Newark 4. (Syracuse wins, four games to two.)
Only game scheduled.
Pacific Coast Semifinal Playoffs
San Francisco 6, Portland 5. (San Francisco wins, four games to two.)
Only game scheduled.
Eastern League Final Playoffs
Elmira 9, Scranton 8. (Elmira leads, one game to none.)

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store
Hub. 3100

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Say what you like about the quality of football this season, at least its producing a lot more laughs than in years when the game was good enough to be taken seriously . . . In place of solemn discussions of single wing, "Notre Dame," or "T" formations, coaches now are solid for the V-12 formation . . . And PFC. Jim Reed, who can't forget football even though he's in the Army, suggests: "First down is what this season's 17-year-old quarterbacks will be shaving off their chins." . . . Tub Thumper Harold Keith reports that when Oklahoma's new junior varsity team lost 6-0 to Norman High School, one Sooner end just stood by and watched when the high schoolers ran around him for 40 yards on a fake punt . . . Jayvee Coach Herb Heilman told the youngster: "Why, son, that play is as old as the hills." . . . "Yes, coach," came the reply, "but I'm not as old as the hills."

♪ ♪ ♪

(Getting on the right side of the World Series left fielders.)

Charley Keller, Yankees—they call him King Kong; if he can't scare the opposing pitchers into submission, he clubs 'em . . . Has hit 28 home runs and has drawn over 100 walks this season—all on a .271 batting average . . . Made only four hits in the '42 World Series but two were homers, accounting for five runs . . . Appearing in fourth World Series in five years of major league ball.

Danny Litwhiler, Cardinals—Danny played in 151 games for the Phillies last year without making an error, and apparently it wasn't an error when he hurt his leg in a race on opening day last spring . . . That led to his being traded to the Cards and to the brand new experience of collecting a World Series check . . . Hitting an undistinguished .266.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chip of granite: Vin Lombardi, the old Fordham "Block," who coaches at St. Cecelia's High in Englewood, N. J., has a promising freshman guard candidate in his kid brother, Joe, who is only 13 years old but weighs 165 pounds . . . Fred Mandel, Jr., owner and publicity man of the Detroit Lions, devotes two pages of his latest handout to notes about Frankie Sinkwich. After negotiating Frank's contract, Mandel admits that Pop Ignatius Sinkwich would make a great blocking back. . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

Paul Menton, Baltimore Evening Sun: "From all accounts 'math' will throw more college teams for a loss this fall than anything else. The Navy V-12's are finding it far more difficult than learning football signals. If they fail the former they are not around to learn the latter."

♪ ♪ ♪

Freddie Hutchinson, ex-Detroit flinger who spent most of the season in the Norfolk Naval Training Station outfield, compiled a .323 batting average but lost the Station title to Phil Rizzuto, who hit .317 and went to the plate a lot oftener. . . . With complete disregard of rank, Sergeant Sid Gray writes a column in the Camp Davis, N. C. "AA Barrage" asking why it's wrong for Army trainees to play college football and right for the Navy men.

Apgar in Navy

WINTER PARK, Fla. (AP)—Tennis Coach Gordon Apgar of Rollins College has been commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve. He was sworn in by Capt. Massie Hughes, Commander of Sanford Naval Air Station and expects to be called to active duty soon.

Ensign Apgar trained National women's tennis champion Pauline Betz during the last three years while she attended Rollins, and developed many other top ranking women players.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	76	8	24	5	29	.316
Fox	488	54	141	2	43	.289
Partee	290	30	81	0	28	.279
Culberson	309	36	85	3	33	.275
McBride	78	8	21	0	7	.269
Newsome	395	46	106	1	17	.268
Doerr	560	73	148	16	60	.264
Garrison	76	7	19	0	4	.250
Lupien	562	56	137	4	41	.244
Tabor	486	50	117	11	74	.241
Metkovich	270	30	65	5	24	.241
Laser	178	16	39	0	13	.219
Doyle	14	0	3	0	2	.214
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Simmons	133	9	27	1	12	.203
Peacock	107	7	21	0	6	.196
Conroy	89	12	16	1	6	.180

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	95	2	34	.304
Farrell	233	11	66	0	18	.283
Masi	211	24	57	2	27	.270
Holmes	544	70	149	5	56	.264
Nieman	293	36	75	7	43	.256
Workman	553	68	141	10	64	.255
Klutts	188	11	45	0	17	.239
Ross	263	27	68	7	30	.221
Wietelmann	485	30	106	0	37	.219
Burns	126	12	27	1	5	.214
Ryan	426	47	87	1	21	.204
Poland	141	6	26	0	13	.184
Javery	378	31	65	2	19	.176
Heitzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Milt Haefner, Washington pitcher, is small for his trade, standing five feet eight. So they call him Mickey Mouse.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	94	46	.671	
Brooklyn

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
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FURNITURE and CARPETS
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Flower and Vegetable Seeds Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
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6, Kelvingrove Street
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Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of every conceivable kind

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

FACTS
FIGURES
15 MILLION ACRES OF SOYBEANS ARE UNDER CULTIVATION IN THE U.S. THIS YEAR. A CENTURY AGO THE PLANT WAS A BOTANICAL CURIOSITY
BRITAIN IS NOW THE ONLY COUNTRY IN EUROPE WHERE BREAD IS STILL UNRATIONED
K. PARRIS
IT'S A FACT WHEN BANANAS RIPEN ON THE TREE THEY LOSE THEIR AROMA AND BECOME DRY AND TASTELESS
MODERN RAILWAY TRACKS HAVE A "NORMAL" LIFE OF ABOUT TWENTY YEARS.

Daily Anecdote

Native Son

The natives of a certain Tennessee mountain village are noted for their clannishness. One cloudy day a group of local townsmen sat on the porch of the general store. Presently there appeared among them a young man from the city, attired in approved big-town style.

"Good morning, everybody," he exclaimed cheerily.

"How' do," answered a venerable old gentleman, speaking for the group on the porch.

"Looks rather like rain," commented the visitor.

"'Twon't rain," replied the old gentleman in a tone of finality.

"Well, I rather thought from the looks of these clouds—"

"'Twon't rain," repeated the native.

An embarrassing silence followed.

"What mout your name be?" inquired the old gentleman a bit suspiciously.

"My name is Howard—Richard Howard," replied the visitor.

"Howard, eh? Used to be some Howards in this neighborhood. Don't s'pose you ever heerd of them?"

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "My father's name was George Howard, and he was born not more than ten miles from here."

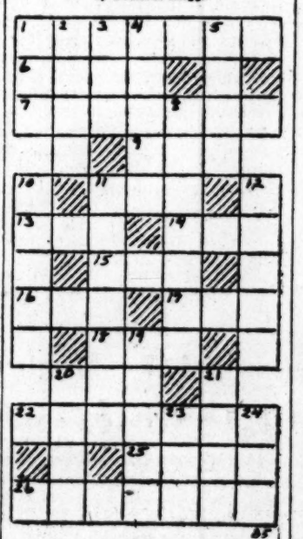
"Dew tell!" exclaimed the patriarch. "Then you must be Ezra Howard's grandson." His manner had perceptibly warmed.

"Yes, indeed," the youth replied.

"Well, well," said the old gentleman, "so you're the son of George Howard and a grandson of Ezra Howard? Well, in that case, it may rain."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is author of the novel "Capricornia"?
6—What do you call the superficial contents of any figure?
9—"Assumption of the Virgin," one of so-called "twelve great paintings," is whose work?
8—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
11—What suffix is used to form feminine nouns?
13—What is the fictional Master Sawyer called by his intimates?
14—Would a cusscus have paws, fins, or ears (sing.)?
15—Biblical high priest.
16—And not.
17—Ungava Bay indents what country (abbr.)?
18—Pronoun.
20—If you saw a person using a "scuffle," it would be what?
22—What are the caps worn by Highlanders?
26—To go out or change by rotation.
26—What is the pseudonym under which Ray Stannard Baker writes?

Down

1—If you were a tricorne, it would be what?
2—Who threw an apple into an assembly of gods?
3—To soak flax.
4—Arched handles of bottles are what?
5—What is a long, low, steep ridge?
6—What is an omen or sign in general?
10—What missile would come from a slingshot?
11—What American poet was author of "Monadnoc"?
12—Companions of Ulysses who drank from Circe's magic cup were changed into what?
19—Sydney Porter became universally known by what name?
22—Period of time.
21—What was given name of Gobler, German animal painter?
23—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
24—Japanese coin.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

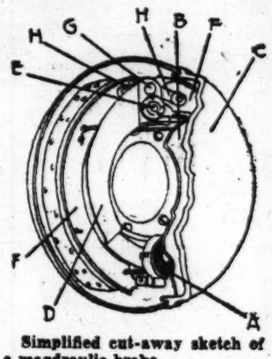
How a Magdraulic or Electric Type Brake Works?

Magdraulic is the trade name of an electric brake employed extensively by the U. S. Army on heavy mobile field units. The brake is also intended for use on cargo-trailers and the like, being particularly well adapted to the purpose by the fact than no mechanical, pneumatic, or hydraulic connection is necessary between the tractor or truck cab and the trailer.

The accompanying cut-away drawing will illustrate how the brake works. The operator moves the handle of a controller and an electric current instantly flows through the electromagnet (A). The magnet thus energized is attracted magnetically to the armature disc (B) which is rotating with the brake drum (C).

Friction between the face of the magnet and the armature disc against which it presses draws the lever (D) in the direction in which the brake drum is rotating. (The brake works equally well in either direction of rotation.)

The lever pivot (E) is located at a point between the ends of the



Simplified cut-away sketch of a magdraulic brake.

brake shoes (F). The movement of the lever changes the position of the actuating pin (G) so as to spread the brake shoe links (H), which expand the shoes so that they press on the drum.

A characteristic of this brake is that the use of the lever develops an unusually powerful braking action.

The amount of current that flows through the electromagnet is governed by the controller, which has 40 to 45 steps from OFF to ON, providing an even increase in current as the handle is moved. The more current sent through the magnet, the harder it will press against the armature disc.

Among other advantages, it is claimed for the magdraulic brake that it is instantaneous in action—no time lag is involved. The power of its braking action does not depend upon the physical exertion of the operator—a feather touch sufficing to produce a complete braking effect. There are no rods or mechanical parts outside of the brake drum to be damaged or to get out of adjustment. And for its operation, this brake requires only a wire from the controller of each wheel, making trailer-tractor connection extremely simple.

—W. P. Keasbey

The Unconventional in Tonsorial Artists

Wide World

This picture comes from Sydney, Australia, and shows Mrs. C. Baxter, woman barber to aircraft plants, at work in a repair shop trimming the hair of Assembly Line Inspector Harry Currie. Mrs. Baxter makes regular rounds of the various plants, saving employees the time lost in going out to a barber. It's an idea for American plants!

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radiophoto

The columns of an ancient ruin add a dignified note to this impromptu barbering scene in Italy. The American soldiers are Lucien B. Campbell of Paris, Texas, customer, and Private V. F. Venittelli of Brooklyn, wielder of the shears.

Life of a Private

We stand in line to get a pass
We stand in line to wash.
We stand in line to find a place
To stand in line . . . by gosh.
We stand in line to draw our pay
We stand in line to spend it.
But fellow men, we never have
To stand in line to lend it.
—Fort Hancock (N. J.) Foghorn.

Brevities

Punch ©: In court a woman complained that her husband was fonder of his piano-accordion than of her. Apparently the trouble dated back to the time when he first squeezed the piano-accordion and noticed how much more melodious it sounded.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Vegetable steaks? Well, maybe they'll be ohkay for the oldsters, but what of the youngsters of generations to come? Will they ever fill the movie houses to see a future Tom Mix riding herd on a bunch of ornery peanuts or rounding up the straying soy beans?

A Verse for Today . . .

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted in me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him for the help of his countenance.—Ps. 42:5

NEWS ITEM— ALLIED BOMBER CREWS NOW WEAR SUITS OF ARMOR.

MY KINGDOM FOR A CAN OPENER!
SURE HE'S A BOMBER PILOT -- THE PIN BENDS
CLINK
HERE'S MY LAUNDRY -- TAKE OUT THE DENTS
BLACKSMITH SHOP
VY MUST THEY DROP THEIR SUITS VEN THEY RUN OUT OF BLOCK BUSTERS
CLANK
I. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just One of Those Things*

By Le Pelley

HO HUM..
HOW DID SCHOOL GO TODAY ....?
OH, ALL RIGHT... BUT IT MAKES ME SO MAD --
BUT YOU LIKED IT A LOT BETTER THAN YOU THOUGHT YOU WOULD, DIDN'T YOU ??
YES... I ALWAYS DO !! THAT'S WHAT MAKES ME SO MAD !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Still Don't Get It!*

By Rodgers

I didn't understand what that stranger meant by his talk of fiskermen and fisk markets -
"What have they to do with vegetables and Victory Gardens?" I wondered -
But the Boss caught on right away!
"Oh, boy! Let's go!" he said. "And keep your eyes open for a droopy-looking Victory garden!" he added - ?-?
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Get a Horse!"*

By The Hagers

A car came creeping down the street, With no one in the driver's seat.
I rode up to investigate. Two drakes were in a sorry state.
"How far is Drakeville?" one drake cried "About six miles, sir," I replied.
"Well, this is one you can't surpass— Six miles from home—and out of gas!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Manpower Questions and One Answer

Congress's great travail over the drafting of fathers has at least usefully focused public attention on the whole manpower problem. Mr. Baruch's level-headed report on worker shortages in West Coast aircraft plants, including his priority plan, General Marshall's statements before the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees, and all the other recent developments boil down to these three conclusions:

1. American manpower has not been managed with a high degree of efficiency in the past.

2. America now approaches a phase of stringency in which it can no longer afford the loose ways of the past. Employers cannot hope much longer to answer their manpower problems by merely running flamboyant help-wanted ads.

3. As the pinch grows tighter, more women must leave their homes to work at least part of the day; more boys and girls of high-school age must do the same; a great many draft-age fathers must leave non-war jobs and either enter the war factories or the armed services.

Such is the blunt situation in the early fall of 1943.

It is a situation that has been long developing. Most of the remedies that are mentioned today by Mr. Baruch have been available and apparent for some months. If the Administration had been alert and energetic, things might be much better today; but, on the other hand, matters could be considerably worse. On a day that the advisability of calling up some 446,000 fathers out of a pool of some 7,000,000 is debated, Berlin is reported calling up men in the 50-to-60 age bracket without regard to dependencies.

Perhaps the biggest question remaining in America is whether the necessary corrective steps are to be taken voluntarily or under State compulsion. It is apparently Mr. Baruch's fervent hope, and that of a good many others, that compulsion can be avoided.

Another item perplexing many is the evidence of manpower wastage. To General Marshall, these people might pose the question why they see able-bodied men without dependents being released from the Army after months of expensive training simply because they have reached an arbitrary, and low, age limit. These people might also point out that the Army's "we-know-best" attitude did not stand the test of independent inquiry once before when the over-all size was scaled from 8,200,000 to the present goal of 7,700,000. Could another 400,000 be spared through better use of available men?

They might inquire of industry why there has been the delay, even the seeming reluctance, to bend working hours to suit the needs of housewives who might be able to work four hours a day but not eight, or of businessmen who might arrange to undertake part-time jobs. Pointed questions might be asked about the charges of labor hoarding so frequently voiced. Union leaders might face questions about rules that prohibit optimum use of workers.

These are samples of the questions in the public thought. A few straightforward answers would help clear the atmosphere.

This is acutely necessary because the stark fact is that a real manpower shortage is rapidly developing. The best means for meeting the shortage we have thus far seen advanced is Mr. Baruch's priority proposal. Under this plan war contracts would include both a priority on materials and a priority on workers.

Such a system could only work, obviously, where local United States employment offices had a reasonable pool of workers upon which to draw. America will find it much easier to have those pools by voluntary means when the people at large are convinced both of the urgency of the need and the wisdom of the plans for meeting it.

The Message of the Flag

It has been proposed that it would be helpful for the churches of America to emphasize at this time the spiritual significance of the flag. This can be made an opportunity for citizens to illumine their thoughts of the flag with the light of universal Truth.

What is the flag's message?

It speaks not of ignoble pride, sordid greed, or tyrannical power. To us it is the emblem of America's best—of Pilgrim aspirations, and Revolutionary courage, of the Founding Fathers' wisdom and pioneer sacrifices, of emancipation for the slaves and refuge for the oppressed. It tells of home and opportunity, freedom to worship and to speak. It lifts our eyes to wider horizons where America looms anew as the champion of liberty and justice.

The flag is the face of our best, our truest nationhood, a reminder of our Nation's need to seek God's guidance and express His goodness.

The Army Mule

Home Fronters, reading war dispatches dealing largely with planes, jeeps, trucks and tanks, have asked: "What has become of the Army mule?" It can be stated that he is playing an active though little publicized part in the current conflict, just as he has in all wars in which America has been engaged. He had a finger in driving Rommel out of Africa and acquitted himself with credit in the Sicilian campaign. Instead of being relegated to the rear as a result of the many new instruments of warfare which have recently come into use, large numbers of elongated-eared, vociferous-voiced "rookies" are now undergoing boot camp training in the United States to fit them for military duty.

Students of the Nation's history (and they include not a few grizzled campaigners, Spanish War veterans, and those who served in World War One) will welcome the word that the Army mule is being retained, not as a "pensioner" because of his past services to the country, but because he cannot well be replaced.

In the pre-gasoline era, he was both truck and tank. Lightweight howitzers, carried by pack mules, played an important part in bringing peace to the Philippines. Huge mules pulling army transports over muddy roads figured forcefully in many of General Grant's campaigns. The War Between the States ended, the Army mule beat his figurative sword into a very practical plowshare by restoring agriculture to the South. He aided in the winning of the West by pulling the prairie schooner to its destination and breaking the stubborn sod. In a day when the old-time cavalryman rides a tank and the infantry "marches" in trucks, admiration is aroused for the irreplaceable Army mule which tenaciously seems to be withstanding mechanization.

Italy All the Way

General Badoglio's call to the Italian people to join actively with the Allies against Germany puts an official stamp on the situation developed in the past few days. His proclamation urging the Italians to escape to the country and resort to guerrilla warfare may help to make the position clear and encourage more resistance by organized forces, such as those which cleared the Germans from Sardinia. But the Italian people appear to have been ahead of the General.

To speak as if the Germans had become Italy's enemies only now by "forcibly occupying our cities, harbors and airdromes . . . pillaging our stores . . . bombing our ships" is strange. For a long time the Italian people have known that the Nazis were their enemies and that they were using Italians and their country as a shield against the Allies. Indeed, it has appeared that if their Government had been equally alert it could have given them and the Allies more prompt and effective help in ejecting the Germans. Allied unpreparedness to seize key points, leaks of information and quick German action were partly responsible for the fumbling of Italy's surrender, but the Badoglio regime has more than a little to explain.

Unless both the Allies and Badoglio had better cause than has been disclosed to expect Hitler to give up Italy without a fight, their preparations for the shift were woefully inadequate. However, it would be vain now to indulge in mere regrets; the point is that the record should be kept straight lest the Allies be tempted to whitewash the Badoglio regime and fasten it on the Italian people.

There can be appreciation of genuine services now being rendered the United Nations cause and efforts to make fullest use of the advantages—particularly in the Balkans and the Mediterranean islands—which accrue to the Allies from Italy's definite alignment against the Germans. But let it be remembered that it was the Italian people, not their officials, who led the way.

It comes out now: the man who invented the three-decker Pullmans used to work behind the sandwich counter.

Seems to Have Boosted Instead of Busted Him

And Now Maud Even Bales the Hay

Maud Muller long ago raked the hay, the good poet Whittier wrote. Aye, and "farmerettes" cut it with mowing machines and even pitched some of it, at least for picture purposes, in '17 and '18. But read on—

". . . In fact, say the agricultural engineers, the work is so light that aside from unloading the bales from the trucks and storing them, women can do all the work in the hay harvest field."

The quotation is from a University of California publication recently issued. The fields, orchards, vineyards, and canneries of California's bounteous valleys are a-swarm with women and girls these days. Everyone, it appears, is joining in the harvest, and still more hands are needed.

The same little news announcement originating at the U. C. College of Agriculture campus at Davis, Calif., points out that mowers have long been used to cut hay and leave it in windrows, that balers which bale it and dump it in the field have been in use for some time.

* * *

The new fact which may forever remove haying from the province of Paul Bunyan and his masculine followers and give it over to the Maud Mullers lock, stock, and barrel, is the development of a homemade bale loader that will pick the bales up from the ground, carry them up into a truck and dump them there.

"This bale loader," says the University's informal news bulletin, "is announced by J. A. Winters, associate in agricultural engineering, and J. P. Fairbank, extension specialist. They have written a circular on the new contrivance which gives explicit directions as to its manufacture, as well as a bill of materials needed. It is well illustrated to aid the farmer. The circular may be obtained from the office of any county farm adviser, or from the College of Agriculture (headquarters) in Berkeley."

The present chronicler of this revolutionary news has cut, raked, shocked, loaded, stacked, and baled hay of several varieties in the Far West in the earlier years of this century. He feels sure he could, even now, and blindfolded, tell just by the odor whether a field of new-cut hay was oats or barley, alfalfa or clover.

Memory brings back vivid scenes of haying times and grain harvests. Pleasant pictures, they are, in memory; probably pleasanter in retrospect than they were in actuality.

There were women and girls in all those haying and harvest scenes brought back by memory. Some of the leading, certainly some of the most acceptable characters in the true pastoral dramas of harvest-time were women. Their place was not in the field, however, but in the house, at the kitchen range, bringing ever more and more good things to the table, where these were made almost magically to vanish.

In mid-morning, say about 10 o'clock, some of the youngsters would bring out from the house a bucket of lemonade or cold buttermilk, and some fresh baked things under a white cloth in a basket. A similar procedure would take place along about mid-afternoon. All hands and all wagons would gather at the baler—if it was a haying—and the youngsters or young misses who brought the things out from the house had a much lighter load on the return trip.

Trace chains and check reins were released at such times, and the horses, too, had a snack; including the one big Belgian that hauled the baler's beam, plodding in an endless circle when the work was in progress.

Men and boys old enough to drive teams sprawled for a few delicious relaxed minutes in the shade of the wagons, took off their sweated broad-brimmed straw hats, untied the bandanas from their throats and shook out alfalfa leaves or barley beards. This was the time to tell a joke and laugh loudly at whatever quip or anecdote one of the crew might spring on a work-mate. Then more work, until dark came.

* * *

This hayfield veteran paused by the side of the highway between San Francisco and Sacramento not long since to watch one of the "new-fangled" hay balers at its task. The ungainly thing, which Jules Verne might have imagined had he dared, straddled a windrow of hay, moved along and gobbled it up through a chute-like appendage into its mechanical maw, and spat it out in bales as neat as an old-time hand-operated bale tier ever made—or neater.

This particular outfit was not manned by women, but to quote Whittier for another phrase, "it might have been."

Probably the devices which bale the hay as it lies, and then lift it onto trucks, have not as yet been taken over generally by girls and women. A little more time, perhaps; then, who can say—

Maud Muller on a summer's day
One morning put up all the hay.

RODNEY L. BRINK

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

National Anthem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of your paper, there appears a letter in defense of our present national anthem, which appears to have been criticized as an unsingable song and one that might well be replaced.

As a matter of fact, we once had a much more "singable" anthem ("America") but by Act of Congress it was demoted, and "The Star-Spangled Banner" raised in its place.

The facts leading up to this Congressional enactment were these: In 1899, England went to war against the Boers of South Africa. Our sympathies were strongly with the Boers, so when the last Boer Army under General Kronje surrendered, the old General refused to live under English rule, and with some of his devoted followers decided to come to America. They were met with honors.

After the speechmaking and official welcoming the band was given the signal to strike up the national anthem—whereat the General and his staff were much displeased, for the air was the same as "God Save the Queen." Our officials were quick to assure the General that the words were different.

When this episode reached the press, there followed a public outcry against this country's using the music of the British anthem.

Doubtless, millions of Americans now like "The Star-Spangled Banner," but there are, on the other hand, many others who feel that the spirit of our country is more beautifully expressed in the inspired words of "America."

West Redding, Conn. T. L. McCREADY

China and the Silkworm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter to The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Nellie Smith, of Los Angeles, suggests that the silk industry, with Chinese workers, might well be imported into Southern California; that the Chinese make good citizens, readily Americanized, and that silkworm culture could be carried on here.

But just what would be gained on either side by such a project? There is in the United States no lack of industries, nor of raw materials, nor in peace times of labor. Indeed, once present hostilities are over, there must be tremendous problems solved, with the return of service men and women to civilian life, and with the re-establishment of peacetime industries. New industries engaging our own raw materials and labor are already being studied and developed.

As for the Chinese, the United States would not serve them as well by importing one of their industries, with its labor, as by resuming and stimulating trade with them. They would have no desire to migrate if they were enjoying as great freedom and prosperity at home as they might expect to gain in California. Do they not love their homeland, their racial culture and ideals?

In the world for which we all are working, for which we so prayerfully hope, standards of living must become more nearly uniform than ever before. No people should find it necessary to change their abode and citizenship in order to be free and prosperous.

(MRS.) MARGARET FLINT JACOBS
West Baldwin, Maine

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The General and the Father-Draft

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

General Marshall makes a good witness. He was on the stand yesterday and many observers believe that he wrote "finis" on the Wheeler-May drive to get draft deferment for pre-Pearl Harbor fathers as a class.

The General is a good-looking man. There are kindly lines around his firm mouth. He has blue eyes and iron-gray hair. He doesn't use notes when he talks. He shows no awe of Congressional joint committees. In a quiet way, he was master of himself and of the hearing yesterday. He got respectful hearing, too; in fact, there are few witnesses in Senatorial hearings who have commanded so much attention, the more so since he was testifying on a burning question.

Take him out of uniform and the General would look like the kindly father of a family. All the popular notions about what a General looks like—the bluster and stiffness, the swagger and polish—are belied by Marshall's appearance except the final one, that he looks like a leader of men. He has a sense of humor, and obviously is of first-rate intelligence; the ideal man one would suppose to back up Generals Eisenhower, MacArthur, and the like, and to command loyalty and respect.

Just why so much emotion had been roused over the draft of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers seemed frankly to puzzle the General. After all, he pointed out, there are 700,000 fathers already in the Army. What is so sacrosanct, he seemed to ask, about this curious thing—"pre-Pearl Harbor father"?

However, the Army and its Generals do not allow themselves emotion or sentiment one way or another, if it can avoid it on basic programs. The General himself has a stepson in an armored division in Africa. Probably if he could allow himself the luxury of sentiment this would be directed to his son, rather than to someone in a non-essential industry at home. But the General wisely forebore developing his personal feelings, or pointing out that only in America, among all the warring nations, has it ever seriously been proposed to make a deferment exception to fatherhood, as a sort of sacred class.

The big point General Marshall emphasized was as simple as A, B, C. We have got the enemy on the run, he said, and the big thing is to keep him that way. He developed this idea with a number of different metaphors. One was that the Army has now got up its "momentum," and it should not be slowed down. He took another illustration from the boxing ring. When the pugilist presses his antagonist, it is not the first heavy blow that generally wins the bout but the follow-up after the opponent has lost his balance, that "cuts him down."

That is the situation as to what to do with Germany now, he explained. Not to keep up the steady pressure now would be to waste untold dollars and human lives later on. General Marshall is aghast at the thought of any step that would interrupt the manpower supply to the fronts at this juncture. He clearly feels that this would be the result of the Wheeler draft-deferment proposal.

The implications of General Marshall's program go further. The War Department is apparently willing to take certain daring chances in its European plans in order to keep the enemy fully engaged. There is more than a hint that this policy was followed in the touch-and-go affair at Salerno. In the cold-blooded calculation of the military, it was apparently felt that anything the Americans lost there would be an economy of human lives in the long run. The risk was taken and proved successful. More risks will be taken.

Just to fill replacements, the Army needs 75,000 new men a month, General Marshall explained. In addition to that, it plans to bring its size up from 7,300,000 to 7,700,000 men by next January 1. General Marshall did not go particularly into the subject of the father-draft. All he wants is the assurance of a continued supply of adequate human material, not taken from essential industry. The biggest deferred class at the present time is the "pre-Pearl Harbor fathers." Some attention is being given, however, to another class. Approximately 1,500,000 eligible men are deferred in the farm-worker exemption group, primarily under the so-called Tydings Amendment. This is so broad that it has been charged it is used for draft dodgers and labor hoarding, particularly on large Southern plantations. Congress may look into this situation shortly.

Poor King George

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Now that former isolationists are denying that there ever was any such thing as isolationism, it is important to detect and understand their new battle cry. The principal propaganda weapon of those who have always sought to keep the United States outside the comity of nations is today an all-out attack on our two chief allies, beginning with Britain and extending to Russia.

Harsh words about Britain are nothing new to citizens of, say, Chicago. One of their remarkable mayors (all of them seem to be remarkable in one way or another) once proclaimed a design on the part of King George V which seemed to him to be a plan for the annexation of Chicago. At any rate, this Mayor's chief electoral cry for several years was the ringing, though indelicate, announcement that he would kick King George out of Chicago.

The best the present-day erstwhile isolationists can do is to revive this cry. In Chicago for four days this month, we were edified to find editorials in the redoubtable Tribune every day attacking the British in one way or another. It is, of course, always open season on redcoats in the United States, and twisting the lion's tail is our earliest and surest-fire method of patriotic oratory. But it is generally a confession of propaganda bankruptcy. When all else has failed, you take it out on the British, but it means that you are fighting a rear-guard action, or are just marking time until better arguments come.

Moreover, the recent attacks are principally directed against our old friend, the British aristocrat. As if the taxes and the bombing and Sir William Beveridge and Labor governments hadn't already done their work on the British aristocrat. No; the editorials we read were purest 1840, Lord Dundreary was the typical Englishman, and nothing was changed in the world.

Somehow, we think General Eisenhower—who comes from Kansas—understands the British better than some midwestern editors. At any rate, he seems to be getting magnificent results by combining forces with them, and working out joint operations in a way prewar observers would have declared to be entirely impossible. It is a united army on the beach at Salerno, and it is too bad there cannot be a united opinion on the home front.

The late isolationists' attacks on Russia are nowadays more gingerly. It used to be open season on the Reds, too, but not any longer. So great is popular American admiration for the achievements of the Soviet Union in this war that efforts to divide us from this ally have to be covert and disguised. Some publications, as in clerical circles, still make frontal attacks. You can still find open blasts at Russia in the more extreme and traditionally isolationist organs. But even some of these have been forced into caution. For the ordinary American is beginning to feel that there is something in common between his struggles to master this continent and the Russian efforts in their continental State. Even the isolationists recognize some kindred leaning toward isolationism on the remote plains of Russia. And so the fashion now is to stir up doubs about Russia, but not to to stir up doubts about Russia, but not to

These shafts of political warfare will undoubtedly get thicker and nastier as the military situation improves. It is pretty late for Dr. Goebbels himself to drive this wedge between his enemies. But he has been hammering in the same direction for a long time, and he has found unwitting but effective allies. His weapons are now in domestic American hands—in the hands of those who seek to frighten Americans away from all forms of international co-operation by playing on their old prejudices and emotions. As the time for postwar adjustment approaches, as occupied territories are won back, jealousies and rivalries will come nearer the surface. But now, as we turn the corner for victory, is not the time to undermine our advantages by mistrusting our allies.

Whether the United States will favor, or will have to be content with, a military alliance with Britain remains to be seen. Certainly such an alliance is an incomplete method of assuring peace. It involves special responsibilities which an organization for collective security would avoid. But the way to prevent a military alliance commitment is not to sneer at the British, it is to help along the road toward broader and surer guarantees of world justice.

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